# The Alining Journal RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 789.---Vol. XX.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PRICE 6D.

SOUTH FORTUNE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 15th FORTUNE COPPER MINE, situated in the parishes of BREAGE and SITHNEY, near HELSTON, CORNWALL, together with the MATERIALS, consisting of a 22-inch CYLINDER PUMPING-ENGINE, 8-feet stroke (on Bull's principle), 70 athoms of pitwork complete, capstans, shears, horse-whims, with every other material required for a m ne in fall work; together with the SETT, of which about 17 years of the term remain the mine is now in full course of working and material required for a The mine is now in full course of working and material required for a first of the second se SOUTH FORTUNE MINE.

The mine is now in fall course of working, and may be inspected by applying to Capt W. Martyn, or to Mr. Thomas Martyn, the purser, Breage, Helston.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO BE EXPOSED TO SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within the TOWN-HOUSE, DUNFERMLINE, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock noon, the EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS, at DUNFERMLINE, comprising—A STEAM-ENGINE, of 80-horse power, working the machinery, consisting of FORGE and 2 PUDDLE BAR TRAINS, of 16 in. diameter, HAMMER and PATENT SHINGLING MACHINE; also a 16-in. MEECHANT BAR or BAIL MILL, a 13-in. MILL for ordinary sized merchant bars, and an 8-in. GUIDE MILL, 13 PUDDLING FURNACES and 6 MILL FURNACES, the whole capable of producing 120 tons of bar-fron weekly.

A REFINERY STEAM-ENGINE, of 45-horse power, with blowing apparatus, compiete, and two fires erected.

A REFINERY SIEAM-ENGIAL, or let, and two free services.

A complete SET OF WORKSHOPS, containing a 20-horse power STEAM-ENGINE, riving a powerful ROLL TURNING LATHE.

A PUMPING and CLAY MILL STEAM-ENGINE, of 16-horse power, used for the manacture of fire-brick and pumping water for supply of engines.

Also the ESTATE of TRANSY, consisting of about 107 imperial acres, with elegant (ansion-House and PLEASURE GROUNDS, situate about half a mile to the east of

he town of Dunfermilne.

The above will be put up in one lot, at the reduced upset price of £16,000; if not sold a one lot, the Iron-Works will be then exposed separately, at the very low upset price of £9300; and if the Works be disposed of, the Estate will then after be put up at the um of £5500.

The purchaser of the works will have it in his option to take all the necessary tools, some machinery, and stocks of different kinds, at a valuation.

There will also BV. SOLD, a STEAM-ENGINE, of 80 horse power, intended to drive he rolling-mills, apart from the forges, with strong cast-iron framing and relative nachinery.

ry.

ther particulars, application may be made to Mr. James Inglis, the Chairman of
of Management; or to Johnstone, Russell, and Craig, writers, in Dunfermline,
hands may be seen the title deeds of the lands and articles of roup.

mline, October 3, 1850.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE LONDON VULCAN FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, PORT-DUNDAS, GLASGOW.

These WORKS have been erected within the last few years regardless of expense, having
the recent improvements and facility for carrying on an extensive business, capable
producing 40 tons castings dally, from five cupolas of the best construction.

The BULDINGS and PLANT are most extensive, substantial, and well arranged,
reing cranes to sweep the moulding floors, erecting shops, yard, and wharf, all being
orts advantageously situated on the Forth and Clyde Canal, Port-Dundas, having free
cass to and in the immediate vicinity of the principal Scotch mineral districts, and where,
asals may be loaded for the London, Liverpool, and other market.

These works are well worthy the attention of the trade, being at present in operation
d intending purchasers may have them either with or without present contracts.

May be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of ten and three o'clock,

May be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of ten and three o'clock application to Mr. Alexander Balderston, 18, Renfield-street, Glasgow, who will fur

FOR DISPOSAL, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a small and complete SMELTING-WORKS, for the Reducing of the Ore and Sweepings of Gold and Silver, of Silver-Lead Ore. The works consist of 2 smelting furnaces, 3 refining ditto, melting ditto, assay ditto, but the rade. A crushing-roller and fan-blast for the refinery is takehed, and driven by a steam-engine, the whole is all nearly new, in complete work of the London and North-Western Railway. A cottage and garden adjoins for a manager, and the whole is held at a nominal reat.

Apply to Mr. Edmund Ward, solicitor, Prescot, Lancashire.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TRESAVEAN MINE, in the parish of GWENNAP, the following SPARE MATERIALS:

ONE 50-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE, 9-feet stroke indoors and 7½ feet out, with or without boiler, capstan, and shears; upwards of 100 PUMPs, from 7 to 12 inches diameter, with H-pieces, top-doors, whichbores, stuffing-boxes and glands, &c., &c.
Also, 17, 11, and 12-inch shaft-rods, with plates, boils, etaples, glands, and a great variety of other useful iron, from 30 to 40 tons of old cast and wrought-iron, 5 tons of junk, and 10 tons of arsenic.

Application to be made to Capt. Joseph Jennings, at the mine.

Tresavean Mine, October 1, 1850.

Tresavean Mine, October 1, 1850.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY TO BE IN PART OR WHOLLY DISPOSED OF.—This most desirable METALLIFEROUS SETT. consisting of nearly 2000 acres, is situated in one of the renowned mining districts of central WALES. One discovery of SILVER-LEAD ORE, made upon it some few months ago, was considered of so singular and promising a nature, that a brief account of it was then published, and subsequently copied into most of the leading papers of the kingdom. Since that period a shallow sink has been made on the lode, which is 6 feet wide, traversing a beautiful soft whitish killas. The analysis of the ore, of which there is about 20 tons on the bank, gives 75 per cent. of lead and 80 ounces of silver to the ton; indeed, the last assay of the ore, found at about 7 fathoms from the surface, gave the extraordinary quantity of 200 ounces of silver to the ton. There is a fine mixture of lead or at the bottom of the present shallow shaft.

The mine is but 9 miles (of good turapike-road) from the shipping port, and a fine stream of water rans close past it, offering every facility for the development of its invaluable mineral resources.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to "X. Y. Z.," at the office of the Mining Jaurnal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

EAST TRESCOLL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES of this COMPANY are now REMOVED from Kingreet to 15, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.

JAMES BRAND, Purser.

PLEASURE STEAM-SKIFF, fitted with Engine and Boiler, and a Screw Propeller; will run 8 miles per hour -carries 10 persons: suitable

A THAMES STEAMER, 95 feet long, 12 feet beam, 14 feet paddle-wheels, fitted with pair of oscillating engines, of 30-horse power. The cabins are well fitted up, and, with trifling outlay, the vessel may be fit for service; the engines are in excellent order,—rice £300.

Price £320.

The HULL of a NEW IRON STEAM-BOAT, 160 feet long, 13 feet beam, constructed to draw only 18 inches of water when loaded—will carry 600 persons. She has ample cabin accommodation, and is of the very best workmanship.—Price £425.

MARINE ERGINES, 20-horse power, direct acting, just taken out of one of the river boats, in good condition.—Price £110.

ANOTHER PAIR—Price £110.

ANO, a pair of 6-horse power, or combined 12-horse.—Price £70.

Also, a pair of 6-horse power, or combined 12-horse.—Price £70.

Apply to RICHARDSON & CO., 15, Old Broad-street, London.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS
by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from
susce on or about the 10th of the month.
BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th
of the month; to Malka, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Susz
by the Honourable East India Company's steamers,
MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. ConstantiNOTES—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraitar, on the 7th
17th, and 37th of the month.
For plans of the vessels, rates of passage money, and to secure passages and ship cargo
apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place,
Southampton.

UBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT combines
ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, HEALTH, and ECONOMY. Unparalleled in whiteness. It is permanent for ages—unaffected by bilge water, sugar cargoes, vapour from
cesspools, or the most noxious gases—equal to the finest coach panelling, without the
use of varnish—favourable to the health of the painter, and to the occupants of apartments newly painted with it—covers so much work, that it becomes cheaper than the
poisonons paints hitherto used. Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, London, Patent."
A circular, with fall particulars, may be obtained from the principal dealers in paints,
and at the works of Thos. Hubbuck and Son, opposite the London Docks.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, to turn their attention to BRITISH MINING PROPERTY, as a safe MEDIUM for INVESTMENT at the present moment in particular—an unprecedented increase having taken place in the productive class of mines, solely owing to the application of capital and improved modes of working.

and improved modes of working.

Mr. CROFTS can procure SHARES in all MINES of reputs, and has FOR SALE specially—Grambler and St. Aubyn (1 share), Wheal Crebor (25 shares), West Wheal Jowe (5 shares), Wheal Fortecone (20 shares), Wheal Esseel (10 shares) Bodeo), or Sout Wales (250 shares), Korth Shepherds (1 share), Wheal Trescoll (20 shares), West Seton Wheal Seton, East Sharp Tor; and in all dividend mines; also Comblawn, Wheal Benny Lamberooe, Wheal Vincent, and Wheal Sarah.

\*\* Mr. Chorts is only a purchaser of shares for principals.—Oct. 5, 1850.

MINING AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

No. 52, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Mr. R. TREDINNICK begs to inform his Friends and the Public of his REMOVAL to
the above COMMODIOUS ROOMS, in the Hall of Commerce, where he purposes to hold,
in addition to his general Agency Business, PERIODICAL SALES, BY AUCTION, of
SHARES in MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, CANALS, INSURANCE, and OTHER
COMPANIES; also Reversions, Annutites, Bonds, &c., together with Estates, Houses,
and Property of every description.
SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD ON COMMISSION, and MONETARY MATTERS of
every kind NEGOCIATED; Statistical and General Information afforded gratuitously,
upon personal application.

upon personal application.

Mr. T. offers to the mining world the opportunity of exhibiting in his Public Sale Rooms, Reports, Plans, Sections, and Specimens of Mines and Mineral Districts, whether situate in the United Kingdom, Foreign, or Colonial Possessions, upon forwarding the same, free of expense; as also Plans, Sections, &c., of Estates, Houses, and other Property for Sale.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.—PROSPECTUSES, containing REPORTS on the MINES and QUARRIES of the COMPANY, Terms and Conditions for its Government, &c., may be had of ST. FIERRE FOLEY, Secretary, to whom letters on the allotment of shares, and on this general business of the Company, are to be addressed.—Offices, 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.—TO BE SOLD, SOME SHARES in this UNDERTAKING, the works of which have been in operatio powards of twelve months. Considerable outlay has been meurred in developing the re-ources of the mine, and it is expected to pay a dividend in the course of a few months Apply at 25A, Bucklersbury, City.

PEDNANDREA TIN AND COPPER MINE, REDRUTH.
Estimated capital, £15,360, in 512 abares of £30 each. Upon the Cost-book Principle, and under the management of Capt. William Richards of Redruth.

The first call to be £10, in two instalments, at one and four months respectively.

The first call to be £10, in two instalments, at one and four months respectively. It is enough to state that this highly promising and extensive SETT is situate in and around the town of Redruth, close to the following prosperous and dividend-paying mines—wiz. Carn Brea, South Basset, North Basset, and Wheal Buller, and in the immediate vicinity of others of known value and productiveness. The whole of the setts have been secured for twenty-one years, unexpired, from the respective lords and thounders, at a reduced scale of dues, and the Cost-book has already the signature of shareholders for 193 shares: 128 more have been appropriated, which are in course of seing signed for, leaving only 186 now for distribution.

The following report (annexed) is from the only surveying agent at the last working:—
FED NATURE FAMILE.

being signed for, leaving only 186 now for distribution.

The following report (annexed) is from the only surveying agent at the last working:—

PEDNANDREA MINE.

DEAR SIE.—In answer to your letter to me requesting a report upon the above mine, I sat working, and that I consider the speculation a six one, if worked according to my views.—viz., that an 86-inch cylinder ongine, should be at once placed in the present engine-house, and fork the water to the 86 fm. level, takes—viz., that an 86-inch cylinder ongine, should be at once placed in the present engine-house, and fork the water to the 86 fm. level, takes—viz., and the anti-face), the level similar be then drived cast. There is saw in the 36 fm. level out, states, the levels similar be then drived cast. There is saw in the 36 fm. level out, takes, the levels similar to the hondrived cast. There is saw in the 36 fm. level out, the same cases of the engine-shaft, a thi lode, about 26 the wide, worth from £10 to 130 to 130

WHEAL ESSA COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE,
NEAR SALTASH, CORNWALL.

In 1024 shares.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
Dues 1-15th.

This Mine is worked by a local company, who have sunk two shafts, and have driven an adit above 100 fathoms towards the course of the lodes; but several of the small shareholders being unable to continue their interest, the others have taken up the shares, and are willing to dispose of a portion thereof, with the view of effectually working the mine, which is of a most promising character.

The sett is extensive, and there are at least four east and west lodes, and two caunter lodes, from some of which excellent stones of grey and yellow copper ore have been taken at shallow depths. The adit, on being driven about 10 or 12 fathoms farther west, will intersect the lodes near their junction, and at a depth of about 32 fathoms, where there is every indication of there being a large deposit of one.

The mine has been examined by an experienced and competent mine agent, who expresses the most favourable opinion of it, and has applied to become a sharcholder. Many of the shares are already taken.

Further particulars and terms may be obtained of Mr. James Nicholson, solicitor, 90, New Bond-Street, London, to whom application may be made for the remaining shares.

New Bond-street, London, to whom application may be made for the remaining shares.

WHEAL SPRY COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE is situated in the parish of ST. COLUMB MINOR, CORNWALL, about 3 miles from the Great East Wheal Rose Mine, and 1 mile from a shipping place, called Saint Columb Porch. It is in the land of Sir Samuel Spry; the terms of lease are 21 years, at 1-15th dues: it is divided in 185 12 shares, and to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle. The sett is very extensive, and embraces several highly-promising copper and allver-lead lodes, which indicate the existence of a mine in which capital may be invested with the greatest probability of realising very profitable returns.

An adit, on the course of one of the copper lodes, has been extended 110 fathoms or upwards. The lode will average from 3 to 4 feet wide, underlies south, and presents a very fine and highly mineralised gossan, peach, flooksan, soft decomposed spar, mundic, and black and yellow copper ores—of the latter some fine bunches have been discovered, and several tons of ores raised of very excellent quality. A very congenial strata of country, composed of soft white killas, which is traversed by a large channel of elvan, surround the lodes, and strongly indicates the existence of extensive deposite of mineral wealth. The silver-lead lodes present a speculation of very great promise; they are beautiful in their nature, and some fine specimens of mineral have been found on their backs. The present proprietors of this very promising speculation are now about clearing out, and extending the adit level, in the present end of which a large silver-lead lode has been intersected, but on which nothing yet has been done in exploring it.

To ensure success to the enterprise, and give the concern full and effective development, it will be requisite to ervet a 30 or 36-inch cylinder steam-engine, which is deemed to be of sufficient power to effect the great object in contemplation.

The sett has been surveyed and inspected by mest respectable and qu

who concur in expressing a most favourable opinion of its prospects, and have further expressed their approval of it, by becoming shareholders in the concern. Believing that investment in this important concern is almost sure to secure good profits to the adventurer, the attention of capitalists is especially invited to this undertaking without delay, as a number of shares are already subscribed to respectable and enterprising parties, and as, from the increasingly favourable indications of the lodes, &c., there will, doubtless, be a speedy advance of price per share.

Shares may be obtained of Mr. Alox, Vivian Gwannas and Lody Shares man Ch.

Shares may be obtained of Mr. Alex. Vivian, Gwennap; Capt. John Skews, near Cha atter; or Capt. Thomas Hooper, Blowing house, St. Agnes, Cornwall—from whe atter; or Capt. Thomas Hooper, or any other necessary information, may be chad.

CRAUFURD HOUSE,

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, & CHEMICAL SCHOOL,

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.

The importance of scientific knowledge being now generally felt, Mr. J. D. M. PEARCE,
A.M., intends, in order to render his usual Chemical Course more complete, to creet a commodious laboratory, where his pupils may be able, after Christmas, to pursue those branches of analysis which are essential to the Agriculturist, Manufacturer, Engineer, and Emigrant; and he thus hopes to enhance the estimation in which his SCHOOL has been bitther to held.

Every branch of a polite and useful education is embraced—the Mathematics are thoroughly taught, and FRENCH is constantly spoken by the pupils, under the direction of an efficient native.—GERMAN is also spoken, and Singing taught in classes.—Every attention is paid to moral and religious culture, and the situation and arrangements of the establishment are such, that during four years it has been completely exempted from illness.—Prospectuses and references will be forwarded on application.

Chemical Referee—H. D. Pepper, Esq., Consulting Chemist to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—An eminent Practical Engineer
has discovered the CHEAPEST and most SIMPLE STEAM-ENGINE ever known.
It has but one moving part, besides the axis, and is without valves—costing about half
the price of the present engine. For Screw Propulsion, Locomotive, and Agricultural
purposes, it is the very thing required. A small outlay only is necessary until the invention is established. The position and connection of the Advertiser are such as must
secure an extensive demand for it.—Address "Omega," at the office of the Mining Journal,
26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED.—A Gentleman, aged 30 (married), who has been for the last 10 years engaged at Iron-Works in South Wales, and who has filled his present situation in one of the most extensive, works in that district for the last six years, is desirous of procuring a SITUATION under a MINING or IRON COMPANY, who may have interests abroad. The Advertiser having been engaged for the above-handed time in the iron trade. has had opportunities of making himself conversant when the general routine of the business, and testimonials, with references of the highest class, can be furnished.—Address "D. D.," Post-office, Neath, Glamorgan.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 32-inch cylinder STAMPING PROTUPE PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 32-inch cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, single acting, feet stroke in cylinder, with atoam case, boiler, about 11 tons, and axles and frames for heads.—Applications to be made to Hocking and Loam, engineers, Redrath.

Dated June 26, 1850.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Advertiser is a Gentleman having recently had an APPOINTMENT at ADELAIDE, in the above colony, and is about to proceed thither, and as his engagements do not preclude him from doing so, he adopts this method of OFFERINGH is SERVICES to any PARTY or COMPANY for transacting BUSINESS or COMMISSIONS on their behalf, in any way connected with MINERALOGY, MACHINERY, or the COMMERCE of the COLONY genorally, but especially in the two former lines of business. The highest testimonials of character and ability will be produced, with references given, and none but principals will be treated with. Address (pre-paid) Wellesley Donaidson, C.E., Post-office, Callington, Cornwall.

TO WAGGON BUILDERS—RAILWAY MANAGERS.—
WANTED,—From FORTY to SIXTY NEW, or good SECOND-HAND, COAL
TRUCKS, suited to the NARROW GAUGE OF RAIL; must be capable of holding between 3 or 4 tons, have malleable iron wheels, 3 foot diameter, and may or may not be
fitted with springs.—Letters, giving a full description of such trucks, with height above
rail, &c., addressed "A. B.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street,
London, will be attended to.—Sept. 23, 1850.

OCOMOTIVE ENGINES-ON SALE.-SIX NEW OCOMOTIVE ENGINES—ON SALE.—SIX NEW
LOCOMOTIVE PASSENGER ENGINES and TENDERS; particulars as follows:
outside cylinders 15 in. diameter, and 22 in. in stroke; driving wheels 6 feet diameter; cading and trailing wheels 3 feet 6 inches diameter. All the wheels entirely of wroughten.
Strong copper fire-boxes, with 6 feet of heating surface, and 120 tubes, 10 feet inches long, and 2 inches outside diameter. The tenders are made to hold 1000 galons of water, with well constructed framing, all of wrought-iron, and are carried on aix
wheels, 3 feet 6 inches diameter, of wrought-iron, with east-iron centres.
The whole of the workmanship is of the vary best description, and the price very molerate.—For further particulars apply to the waters, Messrs. Benjamin Hick and Son,
iolo Iron-Works, Bolton; or to Mr. Jostah Keursley, at the office of Messrs. B. H. and
ion, i, New Broad-street, City, London.—July 25, 1850.

MONEY.—SUMS from THREE HUNDRED to FIFTEEN
THOUSAND POUNDS to be ADVANCED on MORTGAGE of EDUBLISHMENT OF THE STORY OF THE S THOUSAND POUNDS to be ADVANCED on MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, LEASEHOLD, COPYHOLD, REVERSIONS, MONEY in the FUNDS, and on approved MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, and on DEBENTURES, and MONEY NEGOCIATIONS generally EFFECTED.—Apply to Mr. Dickinson, 2, Cannon-row, Parliament-st.

MR. JACQUES BRESSON, MERCHANT in FRENCH STOCKS, established since 1825, in PARIS, 31, PLACE DE LA BOURSE (facing the Peristyle of the Palais de is Bourse), underfixes the PUBLIC ASCONTIGUES, of FRENCH RAILWAY SHARES, according to the course of Exchange of the day—receives them as deposit, and recovers the coupons of interests and dividends. Investment of large and small sums at more advantageous terms than in England. He undertakes also, in France, the PURCHASE and SALE of CONCESSIONS of MINES, of Working Mines, equally the Search of Mines, of Gas-Works, and others—of fron-Mills, Melting and Founding Houses, Weaving-Mills, and large industrial establishments.

MR. J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S., F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

LABORATORIES—38, RENNINGTON-LANE, LONDON.

Mr. NESBIT gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS in CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, and may be consulted on subjects connected with the Composition, Working, or Assaying of Minerals.—Analyses of Minerals, Slags, Soils, Manures, &c. &c., performed as usual, on moderate terms.

MINING OFFICES, No. 9, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, CITY (established 20 years).—WM. TRENERY begs respectfully to inform the Public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES; and being a native of Cornwall, he is always ready to give the best information respecting mining property in general.

MINING PROPERTY.—Messrs. BROWN & CO., of No. 16, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, transact EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING PROPERTY, and have now on hand a FEW SHARES in one of the most valuable in Cornwall, being surrounded by Carn Brea, Whoal Buller, and other rich and dividend-paying Mines; and have also a few of the remaining Shares in Exmoor Wheal Eliza, Polgear and Lancarrow, and West Phonix Mine.—Sept. 20, 1850.

MINING PROPERTY.—BUSINESS transacted in every description of MINING PROPERTY, SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD, ADVICE GIVEN to PARTIES as to INVESTMENT, ADVANCES of MONEY MADE on this DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY, Statistics given on Mines, and the earliest information obtained from the mineral districts.—Apply to DURRANT & CO., Mining Sharebrokers, 68. Lombard-street.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES FOR SALE, and which will give to the purchaser 17 to 25 per cent. for the outlay; amongst others are the following:—Wheal Margaret, Alfred Consols, Levant, Tremayne, Lewis, Treviskoy, South Frances, South Basset, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Tincroft, Holmbush, Wheal Seton, Comfort, North Roskear, StrayPark, West Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Carn Breu, and North Pool—United Mexican, Cocaes, Alten, Copiapo, St. John del Rey, and Imperial Brazilian Mines.

MINING OFFICES—33, CLEMENTS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

MANUEL AND CO., MINING AGENTS, are instructed to BUT and SELL in most of the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, and OTHERS having present and prospective advantages—including South Frances, South Basset, Wheal Seton, North Pool, Treviskey, South Caradon, Wheal Russell, Langford, Runna ford Coombe, Great Wheal Baddern, and other mines.

MESSRS. BOXALL & CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS, 5, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

MESSRS. WATSON & ENSOR, MINING AGENTS,

JAMES LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER, 80, OLD BROAD-STRBET, LONDON.

OPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of EIGHT SHILLINGS per share will be PAID on the shares of this Company, at the office, 22, Austinfriars, on Monday, the 14th October next, and following days. The dividend warrants are required to be left at the office two days for examination.—Please call between the hours of Twelve and Two.

By order of the directors,

ROBERT CLARK.

By order of the directors, 22, Austinfriars, August 14, 1850. MPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION Winchester House, Broad-street, London, October 1, 1850.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., and RE-OPEN on the day after the General Meeting, in November, of which due notice will be given.

GEORGE THOMAS, Acting Director.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, it being found necessary to provide further capital for the general purposes of this Company, the Directors have this day made a CALL of Observed COUND per share, to be paid on or before the 4th day of Nov. next, to Mesars. Sapte and Co., 77, Lombard-street, bankers to this Company.—Dated this 36th day of Sept., 1850. Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street.

PINCROFT MINING COMPANY—THIRTEENTH DIVI-DENOT I MINITUG COMPANI — ITHIN TEENTH DIV DENOL—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS an SIXPENCE per share, being 7t per cent. upon the paid-up capital of this company, wi be PAID on Wednesday, the 16th day of October next, and succeeding Wednesdays, be tween the hours of Twelve and Three o'clock.—The certificates are required to be left at the office two clear days, in order to be examined and marked. Salvador House, Sept. 19, 1850.

FOUND VANDARISED BY

COMPRESSED-AIR ENGINE FOR MINES.

At the meeting of the Boyal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, the Secretary made some observations on the means now used for transmitting power to a distance in mines. In Cornwall this had generally been done by flat-rods, which, when made nicely, act satisfactorily, but often they were so loose in the joints, that a great part of the atroke of the engine is lest. It had been proposed to do away with this use of flat-rods, by the use of tubes filled with water; but this apparatus for the conveyance of power was not so good, because of the shocks to which it is liable. After mentioning this, he might state that in a coal mine near Glasgow, power had been successfully transferred by means of compressed air, and conveyed for no less than half-a-mile. At the surface, a steam-engine was used for pumping air into the tubes, which after going down 100 fathoms, are conveyed along a level about half-a-mile; and a common engine, such as the non-condensing engine, is used for drawing the stuff, and is found to answer admirably. He did not mean to advocate the introduction of this into the county, exactly in the way described, but to ask whether this means of conveying power might not be advantageously employed in Conveal; not by the use of steam, but water-power where it might be obtained from any reasonable distance. In this case the pipes had been laid half-a-mile, and the power transmitted satisfactorily, and there was no reason why they should not be carried a mile. Of course the longer the tubes, the greater the reservoir of power, which would act for a certain space without the water-wheel acting, so that the power might be stored up for a time. The amount of pressure employed was 30 lbs. to the square inch on the interior of those tubes. Another advantage, though a secondary one, would be the conveyance of air by this means into mines, that they might be more perfectly ventilated. The working of this underground in the mine near Glasgow had been found satisfactory, and praised very muc

quires, and where they wanted to save every pound of coal, he thought is would not answer.

The SECRETARY observed, that he did not propose to apply the steam-engine. Mr. R. TAYLOR said, that in Cornwall water was a scarce commodity; and those who had water-power would wish to economise that also; but he had seen instances where compressed air was employed very usefully, and, perhaps, it was capable of more general use. In the Mint, in London, power was transmitted from a steam-engine to work the coining presses and other things by means of air; and a very pretty and-ingenious contrivance it was. Where you have to convey power through a building with a great number of rooms and twisted passages, and other inconveniences, it could be better conveyed by means of pipes of air than by any system of belts or shafts, or anything of that kind. In reply to a person near the platform, Mr. Taylor said that gutta percha might perhaps be used for the tubes.—The SECRETARY said, he should be the last to advocate the use of steam-power for this purpose; but he had thought that water-power, when it could be advantageously obtained, might be used in this way for transmitting power to a reasonable distance.

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RECENT AMERICAN PATENTS

RECENT AMERICAN PATENTS.

AN ARRANGEMENT OF SEVERAL SLIDE VALVES IN THE SAME STEAM CHEST.—C. Richardson says—"If y improved arrangement consists in making two or more valve seats in the same steam chest, with a valve cup to each cent—one of which is made in the same steam chest, with a valve cup to each cent—one of which is made in the same steam chest, with a valve cup to cash cent—one of which is made in the same steam chest are made of various lengths, longer than is usual, and is used when the engine has less than its ordinary load, and graduates the quantity of steam used as as to apportion it in aome measure according to the lead, and thus enables the engineer to economies or reduce the quantity of feal used to generate the tasam. This is effected by stopping the ingress of the steam into the cylinder when the cylinder is one-third, one-half, or partially filled with steam, and by this means the expansive force of the steam is gained. Claim.—What I claim as my invention, is the arranging of two or more valves in the same steam chest, to open or close the several steam ports or passages leading to and from the cylinder of a steam-engine, arranged and operated to graduate the admission of steam into the cylinders of steam-engines, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as above set forth."

An Improvement in the Manufacture of the Oxide of Zinc.—

cylinders of ateam-engines, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as above set forth."

An Improvement in the Manupacture of the Daide of Zinc.—

E. J. Leclaire and J. J. E. Barrnel say—"The object of the present invention is a complete reform in the art of painting, by substituting unalterable and harmless paints for those having lead and copper, which are poisonous substances, for a basis, and which are liable to speedy alteration, and never produce perfectly clear tints. This reform is effected by the discovery of methods of obtaining on a large scale the white and yellow of zinc and barytes, zinc green, and antisnonial red, which products used as sugh, or combined with other harmless and unalterable colours employed in painting, form a complete scale of colours, with all the intermediate grades. Claim.—What we claim as our invention, is—1st, the use of a draft of air through the suction tubes described above, for oxidizing the metal and carrying forward the products, and the arrangement of tube or basins for the reception of the heavier portion of the products, as described.—2, the arrangement of the oxidizing chamber in combination with the receiving chambers, so as to allow the products which they contain to be gathered without entering the chambers."

IMPROVEMENTS IN OSCILLATING VALVES OF STRAM-Excises.—T. C. Theaker says—"The nature of my invention consists in forming side passages."

IMPROVEMENTS IN OSCILLATING VALVES OF STEAM-ENGINES.—T. C. Theaker says.—"The nature of my invention consists in forming side passages or steam ways in the oscillating valves, and communicating with recesses formed in the valve chambers for the purpose of letting steam into said last-named recesses, in order to produce a pressure of steam against the side of the valve opposite to that on which the steam is admitted, so as to produce a counter pressure on the oscillating valves, for the purpose of reducing the friction on the same, as described. Claim.—What I claim as new, is the recess sunk in the oscillating valve and communicating with the steam passage, in combination with the recess formed in the valve chamber, the same acting in the manner and for the purposes herein specified."

A METHOD OF GIVING ROTARY MOTION TO FLUID IRON IN CASTING

A METHOD OF GIVING ROTARY MOTION TO FLUID IRON IN CASTING A METHOD OF GIVING ROTARY MOTION TO FLUID IRON IN CASTING ROLLS.—J. C. Party says—"My invention consists in a new and useful mode of communicating the requisite rotary or swirling motion to the melted metal, which I effect by means of a paddle or fan, which is fixed and atta ched to the rod in the mould, as described. This paddle is caused to revolve by turning the crank, carrying the wheel which moves the rod to which the paddle is attached. The paddle turns round in the lower journal, and the melted metal entering the mould in the lower coupling, meets the paddle as it rises in the mould, and by the action of the vanes turning round in the rising metal, produces a complete swirl or rotary motion, which continues until the roll is cast. Claim.—What I claim as my invention, is the combination of the paddle or fan with the rod i and rod r, and the framework and gearing for giving motion to the fan, for the purpose of producing the rotary motion of the iron in casting chilled rolls and similar castings."

An Improvement in Galvanic Requesters for Stram-Bollers.

the rod s and rod r, and the framework and gearing for giving motion to the fan, for the purpose of producing the rotary motion of the iron in casting chilled rolls and similar castings."

An Inferovement in Galvanic Registers for Steam-Boilers.—A Dunn says—"My invention consists in so combining and applying thermometric apparatus and electric currents, as to ascertain the temperature and pressure of fluids in vessels, especially applicable to steam and other boilers. My invention also consists of combining electric apparatus with pressure guages, in such manner as to ascertain and indicate when the pressure of a fluid arrives at a deterimined point. Claim.—What I claim is a gaivanic battery or generator of electricity, and its current wires or conductors, an alarm or bell apparatus, and a mercurial column tube combined with a steam boiler, and made to operate substantially in the manner and for the purpose of indicating the temperature or pressure of steam in the boiler as specified."

Improvement in Electro-Chemical Tellegraphic.—C. Westbrook, D. C., and H. J. Rogers say.—"The nature of our invention consists in recording telegraphic signs on a metable surface, connected with the earth by a wire conductor at one end, and to a galvanic battery and the earth at the other end of the sirenit, by the new of acidulated water, or other fluid, interposed between the point of the usual wire conductor leading from the operating apparatus, connected with a galvanic battery, of the ordinary construction, and the metallic surface, by which the use of paper is dispensed with; time also being saved in not having to moisten the chemically prepared paper and distinct on the metallic surface than on the paper, and in avoiding the inconvenience arising from the fumes from the chemicals employed in preparing the paper, and evils arising from the corrosion of instruments, and annoyance to the operating and using chemical paper, and other inconveniences. Claim.—What we claim is recording surface, by means of an acidulated liquid o

pense in telegraphing."

INPROVED METHOD OF MAKING SHAFTS, &c., of SHEET IRON.—C. F. Fisher says—"My invention consists in the construction of shafts for steam-engines, water wheels, and other machinery, of the greatest possible lightness, compatible with strength and stiffness, and not expensive in construction. Claim.—What I claim as new, is the constructing of hollow plate-iron shafts of short cylinders, combined and connected together in the manner and for the purposes above described."

purposes above described."

IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDRAULIC APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING BLAST.—

R. Cook says—" What I claim as my invention, is—lst, the use and application of boxes, tubes, or cavities, attached to wheels, disks, or arms, by moveable joints or journals, and then carried in a rotory direction alternately through air and water, said boxes or cavities moving at the same time on their own journals in such a manner that they shall enter the water with their open sides downwards, and when beneath the same shall empty or discharge the air which has been compressed within them by the water, into a receiver which is separate from such wheels and air-baxes; all for the purpose of producing a blast or air to be used in heating, smelting, and other mechanical operations.—2. I also claim for this purpose the cancel of the wider compressed air.—3. I also claim for the same purpose the cancel their compressed air.—3. I also claim for the same purpose the cancel their compressed air.—3. I also claim for the same purpose the cancel the cranks KKK, attached to the air-boxes, together with the piece on the open side of the boxes, the mouth for discharging their compressed air, and the block for throwing forward the cranks JJJ."

IMPROVEMENT IN FURNACES FOR CALCINING GYPSUM.—B. Fowler says

and the block for throwing forward the cranks JJJ."

IMPROVEMENT IN FURNACES FOR CALCINING GYPSUM.—B. Fowler says

"My improvement consists in constructing the apparatus with three chambers
(in addition to the pan or boiler commonly used), so that each chamber may
contain a charge, and all be heated at the same time by the fire in the furnace
under the pan, by means of tubes or pipes passing from the furnace upward,
through all the chambers. And in forming the bottoms or floors of the two
upper chambers of beams or bars, brought to an edge at the top, and filling
the intervening spaces with sides or moveable valves, so that the charge may
be readily let fall into the chamber next below; and in making the sides and be readily let fall into the chamber next below; and in making the sides and bottom of the lower chamber in the form of inclined planes (descending toward the door), so that on opening the door the charge will readily run into the pan or boiler, where it is to be finished in the common way. Claim.—What I claim as my invention, is the combination of the pan or boiler with the three chambers, when they are combined with the beams, slides, and dampers, when the whole is constructed, arranged, and combined, so as to operate substantially, according to the method, and to effect the purposes as herein described. As I wrong waters or the company of the property of the purposes as herein described.

according to the method, and to effect the purposes as herein described."

AN INTERCREMENT IN ELECTRIC TRIEGRAPHS.—G. H. Horn says—
"What I claim as my invention, is the above described new or improved electro-caustic telegraph, or application to telegraphic purposes, and substantially as specified, of heat generated by electric apparatus, or a current or currents of electricity passed through a fine platinum wire, or other proper conductors or equivalents therefor, as explained, the marks produced in or through the paper, or other material used in connection with the heated wire, being regulated in their length and number, so as to be characters or expressions of letters, figures, or words, indicative of any message which it may be desirable to transmit from the battery end of the telegraph to the other end of the line; all essentially as set forth, or in the manner generally understood by telegraphic operators."

AN IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-WHERES, FOR INCREASING OF DIMENSION.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-WHERLS, FOR INCREASING OR DIMINISHING THEIR DIAMSTEES.—T. R. Timby, says.—"My improvements are.—Ist, adjustable arms, by which the buckets or hands, as I denominate them, are expanded from, or contracted towards, the water, by means of which I can, with the same elements, form a wheel of any desired diameter to suit the head of water, the machinery or gearing to be driven and the amount of labour required

to be performed.—2. The buckets we formed on a novel principle of construc-tion for direct acting water-wheels, by which I obtain the greatest effect from the impinging of the water thermupou. Cosin.—What I claim as new, is the double adjustable arm, constructed as above destribed, for expanding or con-tracting the size of the wheel, for the above specific purpose, so that the ab-solute diameter of the wheel and arms shall be reduced, or expanded, to go within a suitable curve."

CAST-IRON PERMANENT MAGNETS.

Mr. R. W. Fox read a papera at the Boyal Cornwall Polytachnic Society, by Mr. J. N. Hearder, of Plymouth, "On the application of cast-iron as a substitute for steel in the construction of very powerful permanent magnets, with a specimen of a cast-fron magnet of great power, and a detail of some peculiar phenomena connected with his magnetic proporties." The writer observed that the production and maintenance of a very high amount of magnetic power in what are termed permanent magnets, in contradistinction to temperary electromagnets, are two desiderate of vast importance, particularly at the presentions, when the combination of mechanical with magnetic power is found to be present the combination of mechanical with magnetic power is found to be present the combination of mechanical with magnetic power is found to be present the combination of mechanical with magnetic power is found to be present to the combination of mechanical with magnetic power is found to be present to the combination of mechanical with magnetic power is found to be present to the combination of th

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF LIGHT .- Mr. H. Carter, Thirzaplace, Old Kent-road, has patented some "improvements in the production or light from ordinary coal gas, by the use of burners consisting of more than one ring or sheet of flame, combined with a suitable chimney or chimneys, and supplied with atmospheric air, particularly adapted to ventilation," the first of which has reference to concentric gas-burners, which have hitherto been generally constructed without due regard (so he affirms) for the admission of that quantity of air only between the rings of flame which is requisite to ensure perfect combustion of the gas; and this is assumed to be attained by constructing burners with jet-holes one thirty-second of an inch diameter, and one-elevential burners with jet-holes one thirty-second of an inch diameter, and one-elevential of an inch apart; the space between the rings being one-quarter of an inch, equivalent to a difference of half an inch between the internal diameter of the outer ring and the external diameter of the inner ring. A plug is inserted in, and partly fills the orifice in the centre of the inner ring, and the space for the admission of air between the flames is consequently 15 times greater than the aggregate of the jets. These proportions are calculated for the employment of ordinary coal gas, and may be varied when gas of other quality is used. Mr. Carter also describes various modifications for three concentric rings of jet.—2. Following this, we have a description of a gas chandelier. The gas is supplied from above by three pipes, which support for glass pendents, which are suspended close to each other. Immediately above the burner is placed a conical deflector, on the top of which fits a chimney of ground glass. A ring of talc, corresponding in size to the second burners, is fitted into the bottom of the chimney to contract the flame, and an earthenware or other pipe, through which the products of combustion are carried off, forms a continuation of the chimney. The end of the pipe exposed to the air is furnished with a cowl, to prevent currents of air from entering. By encasing this pipe with a second, which also communicates with the exterior of the building, the air between them is rarefie ring or sheet of flame, combined with a suitable chimney or chimneys, and sup-plied with atmospheric air, particularly adapted to ventilation," the first of

LIQUEFACTION OF THE GASES BY A NEW METHOD,-M. Berthelot, a French chemist, has conceived a simple and ingenious process to demonstrate the liquefaction of gases. He takes a very thick barometrical tabe, open at one end only, and this is filled with mercury. The tube, when filled, is placed horizontally in a water-bath, and its open end is connected with another tube placed in communication with an apparatus which generates the gas intended to be liquefied. The tube of mercury is then heated; the metal dilates, and part of it runs out of the tube. When it has acquired the temperature of 122° Fahr. it is subjected to it for some time, and then left to cool. The mercury contracts, and the space occupied by the metal which escaped is filled with the gas; when it is completely cold, the tube is detached from the rest of the apparatus, and the open end closed by heat. Entire success has attended the experiment when carbonic acid gas was used. In order to produce liquefaction, the tube is heated in the water bath to the temperature of 137° to 138°. The dilating mercury compresses the gas, and soon reduces it to a liquid; as the temperature is lowered, it resumes its gaseous condition. This process has not succeeded with oxygen, hydrogen, the oxide of carbon, the bioxide of azote, and other gases, on account of the tubes employed not being strong eaough to resist the requisite pressure. only, and this is filled with mercury. The tube, when filled, is placed hori

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#### ON THE GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL FEATURES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF NORTH WALES.—No. IL. BY ST. PIERRE FOLEY.

The copper and iron sulphurets of Hendreddu, Moelfree, Plas-y-Penant and Caregwen mountain range, all lying nearly on the same meridian, and covering an area of about six square miles, are so associated through out all the superficial workings that have been opened, that it is rare to find either of these ores in its pure or distinct state in any quantity The sulphur ore is, however, predominant in such quantities that thousands of tons may be raised to surface, and properly prepared for market for 4s, per ton. What I mean by raising the ore to surface is, that it may be quarried out of the open levels made along the bearings of the lodes or bunches, and carried to the dressing-floors. Even in the massive mundic or sulphur ores, however, strong traces of copper are found, but, as was noticed before, the average assay of all these deposits did not exceed 2 per cent, of copper.

bunches, and carried to the dressing-floora. Even in the massive mundic or sulphux oras, however, strong traces of copper are found, but, as was noticed before, the average assay of all these deposits did not exceed 2 per cent. of copper.

On the northern boundary of Hendreddu an open cast was cut, and a short level driven on a vein of quartz, from which some good stones of copper ore were taken; but, like almost all the other trials along this range, it was discontinued before it was driven under any cover of sound rock. Now, this trial or opening lies about seven yards lower than the sulphur "mines" above noticed, and whatever ore was extracted therefrom contained but little of the mundic character. On a "sink," or small shaft, sunk 4 fms. or thereabouts still more north on Carn-Amws, and on the very same bearing, the sulphur ores which were found nearly massive at the mouth of the shaft, with very little mixture of copper ore, gradually changed in descent, passing, as it were, into copper ore, till at bottom it produced about 8 per cent. of copper. Again, at Caregven, immense quantities of sulphur were quarried out of the sides of its acclivities, and at lower levels not far distant, excellent copper ore was raised in large quantities.

All these experiments—for trials of a mining character they are not—give indications of some moment to the miner, such as would naturally encourage him to expect that at proper depths he might expect a very good mine; and as a fair trial may be made on Hendreddu by driving a level north-west into the mountain, on a plane with the banks of the Penant, which flows not far south of the place proposed, it would cut the great sulphur lodes in about 20 fms., and gain 20 fms. at least in depth under all the worked sulphur bottoms, it is a matter of inquiry of some importance to ascertain the feasibleness of such an adventure.

"Sulphur," it is said, "never rode a bad horse;" and if the horse, or troop of horses, prove themselves equivalent to the weight and majestic-like appearance

driven into the mountain to cut the slate veins, tramways laid down, and the whole put into a very fair working order.

The slate of these quarries is quite free from sulphur (sulphuret of iron); and in colour and quality bears an affinity to the blueish grey slate of the Festiniog range. These quarries lie on the south side of the Penant, and are capped almost with trap beds, formed of tabular rocks of immense magnitude—some thoughts on the formation of which shall be embodied in the commencing paragraph of my next article.

Mining Company of Wales, Lincoln's Inn fields.

### ON SOME OF THE USES OF PYROGEN IN NATURE .- No. III.

To limit the electro-magnetic effects of pyrogen in the universe to those detailed in the two preceding papers would be taking a very narrow view detailed in the two preceding papers would be taking a very narrow view of the subject. If the hypothesis be correct as to the influence of pyrogen, that influence must be spread yet wider, and not only affect our small group of planets, but the whole of the heavenly bodies. That the stars are solid bodies is admitted, and, this being the case, they must gravitate towards each other; for it is impossible that the sun and planets can exist, or move in space, without being affected by this attraction. But by the operation of the power, property, or principle, called gravitation, the sun should be attracted towards that part of the heavens where the greatest mass of matter is situated—that is, the Milky Way. The motion of the sun is, however, said to be "towards the constellation Hercules, and there are fewer bright stars in that direction than in almost any other," and thus the appearance is adverse to the idea of attraction. The difficulty to the reception of the theory is, nowithstanding, to be removed by the application of the principles applied to explain the motion of the planets round the sun. We cannot tell what is located in infinite space, but we see innumerable worlds scattered as far as our powers of observation extend, and more especially in the direction of the Milky Way, increasing power developing yet more rapidly increasing numbers. These masses must attract each other, and being regulated by the electro-magnetic laws already illustrated, they would be disposed to settle on or near the plane of each other's equator, and thus form a sort of circle in space. The Milky Way looks like a segment of such a circle, and judging from the comparatively small number of stars visible in the other direction, our sun is located on the outer edge. If the power called gravitation, by which one particle of matter seeks another, alone existed, the centripetal force would cause the sun to approach the Milky Way. Nothing in Nature could prevent such a result. But if the whole of the stars, as well as our sun and plan of the subject. If the hypothesis be correct as to the influence of pyrogen, that influence must be spread yet wider, and not only affect our small

GOLD-THE DIFFICULTIES AND EXPENSE OF ITS TREATMENT.-At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a statement was made by Profs. Rogers and Johnson, which has its value from its practical importance. They took occasion to call attention to the fact that the anticipations excited by the discovery of gold on the surface are seldom fully realised. At the surface, meteoric influences have in most cases been at work, and have effected such a decomposition and segregation, that there the gold is easily obtained; but as we proceed lower down, beyond the influence of the air, we find the gold so closely connected with other minerals that its separation is a very difficult process, only effected after much expense and labour. In explanation of these views, it was stated, that at Gold Hill the toll at the mill for grinding is, for surface ore 20 cents, for that obtained lower down 30 cents the bushel. It is found, however, that if after the ore has once been operated on, and all the gold possible extracted, it is exposed for a few months to atmospheric influences, you can then obtain as much gold from a bushel of ore as at first. its practical importance. They took occasion to call attention to the fact that

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AMOUST AND COST OF THE ROYAL NAVAL STEAM POWER OF ENGLAND.—
The total number of steam-vessels of all classes and sizes, propelled by paddle-wheels and screws, belonging to the Royal Navy of England, is 164, and the total amoust of horse power of this formidable fleet of steamers is above 44,500 of which nearly 40,500 is actually fitted, or being fitted, to the vessels. The total cost of the machinery alone may fairly be estimated at nearly three millions and a half sterling.—United Service Gazette.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lead.—From the annual statistics, just published, of the commerce of New Orleans, we extract the following, relative to the article of lead:—"The source of trade in this article has undergone a marked change within a few years past. For several years the product of the mines greatly exceeded the home demand for consumption, and considerable exports were made to Europe, particularly to France. In 1845-6 the product was greatest, cur receipts at this port being 785,000 pigs, and this was also the season of the largest foreign export, the amount reaching 175,000 pigs. The average price that year was about \$550c. per 100 lbs. Since then there has been a rapid falling off in the product, so far as shown by the receipts here, while at the same time the home consumption has increased, until, instead of being exporters, we have not only absorbed the whole product of our own mines, but in return have become large importers from Europe. We have no data to show the exact amount of foreign lead imported into the northern ports this season, but, from the best information we can gather, we presume that it does not fall short of 200,000 pigs. The receipts at this port since the lat of September are 415,400 pigs, against 508,557 pigs during same period last year, and the exports are 410,146 pigs, all of which has been for northern ports, except 431 pigs to Yucatan, and 1000 to Havre. In regard to the course of the market, we have to remark that, as has been the case for one or two previous years, only a very small proportion of the receipts have changed hands here, the great bulk being merely in transit to northern ports. Occasional sales have taken place however, and the extreme prices of the season have been \$3 874 c. per 100 lbs. in December.

The Queen of Spain, under date 18th September, has authorised Messrs. Pinto and Perez to lade 14 ships at Carthagena with lead, from the mines of the Sierra de Alanagrers, without being subjected to the accustomed inspection, which would impose delay.

Accounts

Accounts from Santiago mention as a fact, proved by an official statement of the comptroller of the Santiago Smelting Works, that the average loss in amelting gold during the year 1849 was only 1 oz. and 1 ochavo per 100 marks, a result which on the spot was considered to be of a highly astisfactory character

result which on the spot was considered to be of a highly satisfactory character.

Advices from Nova Scotia state that the prospects of the St. John Mining
Company, with regard to the black-lead mines lately discovered, appear to be
very encouraging. The labour of seven men produces 40 barrels per day, and it
was expected, provided the article finds favour in England and the United States,
that the sum of 2t, per barrel will be realised. The company have secured an
exclusive privilege from Government for the term of 25 years.

The official reports show that the produce of the silver mines of Cerro de Pasco for the first six months of 1850 was 378 bars, weighing 96,179 marce 2c., or 48,089 lbs. 10 czs. This is equivalent to 712,000 czs. troy, which, also per cz., gives the total produce of the half year as 178,000% worth of silver rom these celebrated mines.

from these celebrated mines.

Under date August 5th, we learn that the first steam-engine placed in the "lumbrers" of Huancapuero is ready for working, and, it is expected, will be able to draw the water from the 40 fm. level. If the mine is favourable, this will be done in four months, and by the end of the year it is hoped produce will be got from the mines of that district. It will be remembered Pasco was the scene of Trevithick's first labours in getting the steam-engine to work at an altitude of 18,000 ft., by bringing the machinery on the backs of Llamas over the precipices. Pina had fallen in price by reason of the scarcity of coin, sales were made at 38 2 reals, but it would be difficult to place much at more than \$8 1 real per marc. Huancavelica quicksliver has been sold \$103 per quintal in the week ending 5th August. The remittances to Lima were 24 bars; Cajigao, 4: Lasurtegui, 5; Villate, 4; Bubio, 1; Laterre, 4; Parra, 2; Frisio, 1; Grindi, 2; Pens, 1.

From Valparaiso a valuable statement has been received, showing the amount of both the export and import trade in gold and silver at all the ports of the republic during the years 1848 and 1849. The exports in the two years are

Sil	rer .	 	 	 	477,617		
importe	of s				E 1,174,062 are given 1848.	£ 1,552,215 e following 1849.	

The 

 Gold and silver in lumps
 £ 5637

 Silver broken
 736

 Gold and silver coined
 143,888

 1494 225,348 Total ..... £ 151,261 £ 244,238

From Talcahuano, Chili, we learn that the floods had cut off the cation between the port and town, and interrupted the coal working.

From Talcahuano, Chili, we learn that the floods had cut off the communication between the port and town, and interrupted the coal working.

From Puno, in Peru, the greatest difference of opinion prevails as to the discovery of gold dust at Carabaya, some of the adventurers having returned with the loss of all their money, while others assert they have positive information of the discovery of immense riches. One thing is, however, certain, that the old workings are in good condition, and can yield large returns.

In reference to Carabaya, the following notification of the Peruvian Government to its agents abroad appears in the Spanish papers.—'In the journals of this capital you will see announced the discovery of new veins of auriferous wealth in the province of Carabaya. The Government has long been aware that this fertile country was a depository of wealth, as well of gold as of other predactions of the simularal kingdom; however, wishing to proceed with all circumspection, we have not announced it until now to be what it is, being fully convinced that it is not an illusion, nor that the reports have been exaggerated. You may, therefore, announce that the gold works of Carabaya are in nowise beneath those of California, while they have the advantage of being situated in a country provided by nature with more resources, and night to peopled districts, which will supply the province with everything necessary for maintenance and labour at the mines." Those who know the mineral wealth of Peru, where the famous mines of Pasco have alone, in the first six months of this year, produced at the rate of 350,000/. worth of silver per annum, will not be surprised at any report of its resources; but the most contradictory statements as to Carabaya, with a capital of \$16,000, one of the partners has offered his share of \$1000 at 25 per cent. discount. On the other hand, the strongest assurances are given of the wonderful discoveries made, while no one doubts the fact that Carabaya has valuable mines of gold.—Daily News.

has valuable mines of gold.—Daily News.

GOLD MINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The quantity of gold existing on this property has proved very satisfactory to the proprietors. Two gangs of men are now engaged in getting together a large mass of the auriferous earth, which is to be increased to some thousand tons, previous to the wet season, when the whole will undergo the process of washing by running water. The number of proprietors being so small, and the concern so strictly private in itself, although of public interest, it is with great difficulty we can obtain information respecting it, but the foregoing may be confidently relied on.—Adelaide Times, March 18. [It is stated, that the gold was increasing in quantity the deeper the "diggings" were carried.]

FIRE SPECIMENS OF MINERS' PRIZES.—A gentleman exhibited to us, yesterday, several really beautiful specimens of Maripos gold, the largest piece of which weighed 6 lbs., or 72 ozs. troy. It was entirely free from quartz, or intermixture of any base substances. In length, it would measure about 7 inches from one extreme to the other, and in breadth, it was adjudged to be, at the widest part, 4 in.; the whole irregular in shape, and of the usual dull and vulgar appearance. The owner had with him over \$2000 in gold lumps, the smallest of which would not weigh less than 6 dwts. The largest might exceed 12 ozs. Our attention was soonest attracted by the exhibition of a few specimens of gold obtained, as we are assured, from the east side of the Sierra Nevada, about fifteen miles from the base of the foot of the hills. A party of Salt Lake people, in coming through to California, stopped at a curious mound which rises to a considerable height in the centre of the plain, and is a peculiar feature of the configuration of that portion of country, and, while here, discovered a few fine particles of gold. Subsequent washing has proved the existence of gold deposits in that vicinity. The pieces shown us were valuable as specimens, being intermixed with the finest quartz, and of exceeding lustre.—Alta California, Aug. 1.

Mining Chances in California.—From Murphy's diggings, we learn that

MINING CHANCES IN CALIFORNIA.—From Murphy's diggings, we learn that a company of seven men have take out, in one spot, in the above-named location, in less than seven weeks, \$15,000 in gold dust. This is their nett proceeds, clear of expense. Another company of six took out, in the same diggings, last week, \$2 lbs. of dust. This company is working 54 feet beneath the surface. The great points of concentration are the Mercedes, Tuolumne, and Stanislans. Encouraging accounts have reached us from the Calveras. There is no lack ane great points of concentration are the Mercedes, Tuolumne, and Stanislans. Encouraging accounts have reached us from the Calveras. There is no lack of provisions, and the health of the whole district is excellent. In one portion of the mines a party of Mexicans, working under Americans, have perched themselves on a piece of table land, existing on the top of a mountain, and here, secreted from the eyes of the tax-collector, they are making a pile. The Sacramentonians boast now and then of a 10 or 20 lb. lump. At Murphy's, a sener has in his possession a lump weighing 98 lbs., of which, it has been ascertained, at least one-half is pure gold: 2400 "boles" are registered at Murphy's as pre-emption claims. Those not present on the 1st August, to answer in the matter of pre-emptions, forfeit their claims.—Alta California, Aug. 1.

An Iron House for California—There is now being built at the Deve

matter of pre-emptions, forfeit their claims.—Alta California, Aug. 1.

An Iron House for California.—There is now being built at the Derwent Iron-works, Bishopwearmouth, a large iron house and shop, for the golden region of California. This novel residence consists of two stories. Is is 50 ft, in length, 24 in breath, and 27 in height. The basement story consists of a large double shop front, with office and warehouse behind. The upper story comprises four rooms, which are lighted by three windows, to be glazed with plate glass. The roof of the building is in the form of an arch. The walls are all formed of corrugated sheet-iron; and the whole building is put together with screw bolts. The occupier may "saiff" whenever he likes, having only to unscrew and screw. The structure is light and elegant, and reflects great credit on the Derwent Iron Company.—Gateshead Observer.

#### THE GRAND EXHIBITION-PRUSSIA

We have been favoured by the Prussian Consul-General, the Chevalier Hebeler, with the address of the Prussian Commissioner on the subject of the Exhibition of 1851, from which we extract the following particulars:—

Exhibition of 1851, from which we extract the following particulars:—

THE MINERAL HINGDOM.

The British Commissioners have been properly anxious that the various productions of the mineral kingdom should be exhibited in their different stages of manipulation, as nothing can be more instructive than the observation of these different grades of development. In the article size, there is no country in the world which can compete in point of production with Silesia. And whereas Chinese size was formerly imported by way of the East Indies into Europe, now Silesian size is almost exclusively in possession of the Indian market. It is particularly desirable that sine should be properly represented, as our modes of smelting, fatting, and dressing, as well as the ore liked, are essentially different from those of other countries. As regards from and steed, the singularly valuable character of the iron-stone found in Westphalia and elsewhere, red., yellow, and brown, is as unrivalled as the skill of the German artist in castings. The foundation of the Royal Establishment in Berlin in the Poginning of the present century has contributed to this unusual excellence. Our lead, copper, silver, spelter, mundic, and sulphur production, as well as our sail and chemical works, will farmish articles of interest and utility. Specimens of our agates, amber, meerschaum, and marble, should accompany the articles manufactured from those materials.

Solingin, and our other distinguished seats of metal manufactures, will do well to maintain here the repoutation they have already acquired, and by moderation is price compete with their British rivals. Dictoric states the production of miscellaneous articles of hardware, in 1842, at 6,000,000 thelers, and that of other iron, copper, and brase goods at 3,000,000. This is sufficient to prove the importance of these trades. But we would direct special attention to umbrellas, walking-sticks, lamps, and lacquered goods, as these have been recently sought for by English purchasers in the German o

NACHINES AND INSTRUMENTS.

As regards the construction of mathematical and optical instruments, Germany oct inc highest rank, and to her the astronomer and all must come who need strict acc in the admeasurements. Germany supplies the most distant observatories through the world. And in England and America our mathematical and surgical instruments, ospecially metallic ones, are similarly sitt And even in the British Mint establishment German machinery is to be found.

## SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

AND FRANCE.

The first general meeting of the proprietors in the Anglo-French Company, established for carrying out submarine telegraphic communication between this country and the continent, was held on Tuesday last, at Paris—Sir James Carmichael, in the chair—when a report was presented by the directors relative to the works already executed, and as to the present position and prospects of the undertaking. The report sommenced by stating that the experimental wire was successfully submerged on the 28th September last, and that printed communications, the original slips of which-were now in the possession of the President of the Republic, had been telegraphed between coast and coast between seven and eight on the same evening, thus securing to the company, in conformity with the original contract, the concession of the undertaking. Shortly after the communication was suspended, and it was found to arise from the rupture of the wire at a point a short distance from the French coast; but this was not to be regretted, as the wire was purely for an experimental purpose. The directors had since opened negociations with parties in Paris and London, having in view the formation of a company with a capital of 50,000/. in order to lay down a series of strong permanent wires; and when these arrangements are sufficiently matured, the shareholders will be further convened for the purpose of coming to the terms on which they shall convey their interest to the new company.

Mr. C. I. WOLLAWON, C. F. produced executions of the purpose of coming to the terms on which they shall convey their interest to the new company.

for the purpose of coming to the terms on which they shall convey their interest to the new company.

Mr. C. J. WOLLASON, C.E., produced specimens of the proposed permanent wire, which excited considerable interest, and which he stated would be of sufficient strength to resist almost any species of oceanic accident, whether from rocks, drifts, anchorage, or otherwise.

Mr. F. Edwards, one of the directors, congratulated the meeting on the success of the experimental achievement, which, in its results, he ventured to predict would be second to no undertaking of the age. He drew attention to the causes of the rupture of the experimental wire, which was of no importance, as it would not affect the experiment on the now proposed larger scale. He also alluded to the exclusive privileges the company enjoyed under the concession of exclusive telegraphic communication between France and England for 10 years, and augured the most favourable results from the completion of the enterprise.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, and giving thanks to the promoters of the project for their enterprise and energy.

Experiments are being made at Dover with the new cable, in which there will be four wires. The cables, of 4 or 5 inches thickness, composed of gutta percha, enclosed in wire rope, all chemically prepared, will cost 40,000. Patents are secured for England, France, and Belgium. There will be two of these cables, each 20 miles long, and three miles apart, the whole weight representing 400 tons; and it is expected, when chaired down in the bottom of the sea, they will be of sufficient consistency and strength to resist the anchor of a 120-gun ship. The whole of the permanent wires and works will be completed by May next when it is proposed that H.R.H. Princa Albert and the Duke of Wellington shall open the communication on one side of the Channel, and the President of the Republic on the other.

of the Republic on the other.

Proposed Submarine Telegraph between England and Ireland.—
Negociations are being entered into with the Lords of the Admiralty and Government authorities for the establishment across St. George's Channel of a subaqueous telegraph, upon a similar though much more extensive scale to that now being undertaken between England and France, the promoters of which have, it is understood, after considerable interviews and treaty, come to terms this week with the French Government for the exclusive possession of the proposed electric line from the French coast to Calais. Preliminary surveys have been made for this proposed oceanic communication across the Irish Channel, and the coasts on either side, combined with the submarine site ascertained by soundings for the sinking of the wires, are found, owing to the foundation being comparatively free from rocks and shoals as compared with the Straits of Dover, and with treble the extent of channel, to be favourable. Notices of the intention of the promoters to apply to Parliament next session for an authorization to lay down the line will be given. The precise points at which telegraphic stations on the English and Irish coasts will be established will depend on the result of the Government commission now pursuing its enquiry into the best place for the establishment on the west of Ireland of a great Translantic packet station. At present two telegraphic rontes are proposed; the one of 64 miles across the Channel, from Holyhead to Kingston and Dublin, and thence by the Great Southern and Western Railway on to Cork and Galway—the other from St. David's Head, on the Welsh coast, and on to Wexford, Waterford, and the extreme western points of Ireland to Berchaven and Crookhaven, the latter being the last points touched at by vessels outward-bound for the Atlantic. From this point, on the extreme western coast of Ireland to Halifax, the nearest telegraphic station on the American side, the distance is 2155 miles, and as this might be accomplished by

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE DESIGNS' ACT .-- A case of considerable interest came on for hearing last Tuesday, before the sitting Alderman at Guidhall, when the full penalty was awarded upon two informations for infringing a design registered under the Utility Act, being the first case in which the full penalty has been given. The plaintiff, Mr. Dixon, of Liverpool, who was represented by Mr. Jerwood, his solicitor, had, on Jan. 26, 1849, registered a new design for a window ventilator, which consisted in having a hak-pane of glass fixed in the framing in the usual manner, a movable pane being placed over it, adjustable by screw and nut, so that, upon the movable pane being opened to the desired extent, the air would be allowed to pass through the vacant half-pane, the screw being worked by means of cords passing over a pulley framed outside the nut working the screw, the ventilator being closed by shutting the movable pane, as formerly described in this Journal. The registration paper having been put in, showing that the design was duly registered through the agency of Mr. Campin, and the informations having been read, the one charging the defendant, Mr. Bessel, of Farringdon-street, glass-dealer, with having sold a ventilator to which the above design, or a fraudulent imitation thereof, was applied, without the consent of the plaintiff, and the other charging him with having manufactured ventilators without consent; to these informations the defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Hindmarch, the barrister, then stated the case to the court, and having exhibited models of the plaintiff sand defendant's ventilators, called the evidence ef several witnesses, who proved that they were precisely similar in everything, except the formation of the acrew and nut, Mr. Dixon's being a straight acrew fixed on a movable joint, so as to allow it to accommodate itself to the position of the movable pane, while Mr. Bessell speared in person, and attempted to rebut this evidence, by stating that the two things were dissimilar in design, because of the above-mentioned difference, laying great stress upon the fact that he applied his ventilator with the opening upwards, whils hall, when the full penalty was awarded upon two informations for infringing a design registered under the Utility Act, being the first case in which the full

#### Mining Correspondente.

#### BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 1 fm. lavel, la still its usual size, and, during the past week, has produced some fine stones that; this, we keep, is indicative of copper ere. The lode in the winze sinking under a 70 fm. level is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth for copper or from 60 to 70 lp. per fm. The de in the 70 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is from 5 to 7 ft. wide, worth for copper e 1000. per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is from 5 to 7 ft. wide, worth for copper or from 604. to 70f, per fm. In the cross-cut driving north the adit level, we have intersected a branch 4 in. wide, composed of mundic and spar; see is no change in any other part of these mines since the last report. Our tribute takes continue to look well.

inches on change in any other part of these minus since the last report. Our standard inches continue to look well.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 103 fathom level east is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 5 tens of one per fathom. In the 115 fm. level, cast and west of Androve's rines, filters is no alteration. The lode in the 90 fm. level east is producing asymmything, there is no alteration. The lode in the 90 fm. level and its producing asymmything werk; in Androve's wines, in this level, the lode is worth 4 tens of ore per fm. We are rising y the sale of the lade in the 90 fm. level. We weighed at Moreucham, on Friday last, uly ores, 119 tens 9 cwts, and sumpled August ores, computed 119 tens (21 cwts.)

BODMIN CONSOLS.—The mine being unwatered, we are now employed a fixing our large lift of pumps, so as to secure a more constant drainage in future; his job will be finished in a few days. In the north adit, some rich yellow ore has been ut in the flockant; the stopes in the bottom of this adit look well, producing laff a ton flead per fm. in easy ground; in the south adit the men commence to-day to sink the three through the ore ground, to communicate with the 13 fm. level below. The 13 fm. overel commenced working again on the late inst.; it is better than when Mr. Murray left, ontaining a course of lead, with large quantities of carbonate and arsuniate aurrounding it. The machinery being in good order, we may expect to have no further delays.

BRYN-ARIAN.—There is no alteration in the 24 fm. level since last re-

git. The machinery being in good order, we may expect to have no further delays. BEYN-ARIAN.—There is no alteration in the 24 fm, level since hast reorted. The 10 fm, level, west from the shaft, is in a large orey lode; but not quite so
cod as last reported, now yielding about 12 cwts, of ore per fm, to 5 ft, wide—the breadth
frhe level. We have for the last few days been cutting down the side, in order to find
as breadth of the lode, and are now in about 9 ft.; but there is no appearance of a north
all yet; the lode is over throughout, and standing all whole from this place to the surce, which is about 25 fms.; the stope in the bottom of the deep adit level, east from
engine-shaft, is looking much as usual, yielding about 10 cwts, of ore per fm; the
ope in the back and bottom of the deep adit level, west from the engine-shaft, is in a
de 16 or 18 ft. wide, mixed throughout with ore, and all saved for dressing. The lode
Hallett's shaft is 6 feet whie, and improved since last reported, and will now yield
cwts, of ore per fathom; a more promising lode than this I have not seen in any mine
walls at the same depth.

a Wales at the same depth.

BRYNTAIL.—Since my last we have cut a fine bunch of ore, 2 feet wide, old; every thing else proceeds as usual. The 32 tons sampled on 43d nit. brought 9f. 18s.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The south entral lode has much improved, and producing in the winze from 3 to 4 tons of beautiful ore per fm. Martin's lode, in the b, is also looking well, and producing good ore.

COMBLAWN.—The engine-shaft is now cleared up, and cut down to the ottom, which is 21 fms. under adit. I find here two cross-cuts driven morth and south; what distance I cannot say, but I have this day put the men to case and divide down as elsaft, and clear the levels; and as soon as this is done I will write you. For the ason of the committee and shareholders (now we are to the bottom). I should think it adseable for another practical agent to be called in, to inspect and report on what operaons should now be carried out.

ons should now be carried out.

DEVON AND COURTENAY CONSOLS.—There is very little alteration the 60 end since my last report. The lode in the wines is improved a little since my st. and promising a further improvement. In costeaning the western side of the river, a have laid open the back of the north lode, which is 12 ft. wide, a fine gossan, with sich, prian, mundle, and spotted with copper over it be country about the lode is very rearrable, and I have not the loads doubt but the lode will be a productive one. We a now costeaning for the centre, gossan, and south lodes, west of the river, in the Earl Devon's land.

peach, prian, mundle, and spotted with copper ove; the country about the tote is very trevurable, and I have not the least doubt but the lode will be a productive one. We are now costcaning for the centre, gossan, and south lodes, west of the river, in the Earl of Devon's land.

DTFNGWM.—I have great pleasure in again presenting you with my two-monthly report, and to say that our proceedings, both at the Castle and the old, mine, are going on favourably. At the old mine, the men employed in driving the 23 fathom level, west of unjue-sizal, on the lode have, within the past nine weeks, driven 6 ins. 0 ft. 7 in., and have also risen above the back of the level, to communicate with the wings below the 22 fm. level 3 fms. 2 ft., but have not taken down any of the lode; the lode in the back of this level is large, and in driving the level, for several fathoms, the lode in the back of this level is large, and in driving the level, for several fathoms, the lode in the back of this level is large, and in driving the level. We shall soon be under Tuder's singses, and then we expect to see the lode far more remmerative; it is our intention, as soon as a communication is formed with the 22 fathom level, to continue the driving of this level on to slink steel ore, with all possible dispatch; and in order to facilitate the driving of this level, we intend ainking as winze below the 22 to the 33 fathom level, and from the winze drive cost and west on the lode. In the 22 fm. level west the lode prowed very productive, and as the strata in going down seems more congenial for lead ore, we may reasonably expect to find a rich lode in the 32. We intend sinking our engine-shalt, is driven, in the least nine weeks, 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. on a promising lode, which has been productive of lead ore; as we have only 6 fms. more to drive to go; under Thomas's winze and stope, we may very soon seeks, 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. on a promising lode, which has been productive of lead ore; as we have only 6 fms. more to drive to go; under Thomas's winze

call ors, &c.; however, we hope that these obstacles will be soon removed, and that we hall be shortly making regular monthly returns.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—Our operations here are going on very well; re are still clearing and securing down the engine-shar the water from the wheel-pit. The men are cutting and securing down the engine-shar from surface. We shall shortly connected building the wheel with as much speed as possible.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The middle shaft is sunk 3 fens. 3 ft. 9 in. below be 40 fm. level; the lode in the present bottom is 3 ft. wide, with a leader of the for short inches. In the 40 fm. level west the lode is small and peer; in this level east the lode 5 ft. wide, producing iron, copper, and a little tin. In the tribute department, from coent discoveries, we have every reason to believe that valuable tin ground stands to the outh of any former workings, between the 28 and 17 fm. levels, and we have no doubt hat future results will prove our opinion to be correct. Our next sampling, for July and tagget, we hope will take place in about a fortingin, and realise the quantity promised. was additional pitches have been set, one at 5s. in 11., the other at 8s. in 11., and two more itches offered, but not yet taken.

Twa additional pitches have been set, one at 5s. in 12, the other at 8s. in 12, and two more pitches offered, but not yet taken.

EAST SHARP TOR.—Hitchine's engine-shaft is now 17 fms. 1 ft. below the surface, and the lede retains the same promising character as when hast reported; the water is still casy, and the engine works well.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—At Furzehill, the lode in the north end in the 70 fm. level is much improved; it is now 18 in. wide, containing good stones of lead, and gesting into better ground. In the 60 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7 ewts. of one per fm. Caroline's shaft is sunk 32 fms. under the deep adit, and fhe lode extended on a few feet each way. The men are now engaged in patting in bed plank and making all secure. In the 22 fm. level, south of Caroline's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of a good description of can, and worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 25 fm. level, north of Church-lane shaft, the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, yielding good work, and having ground that will set at a moderate tribute; this level has been cleared to Gallett's shaft has been cut down to a profess shaft, the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, yielding good work, and having ground that will set at a moderate tribute; this level has been cleared to Gallett's shaft has been cut down to a proper size, 7 fm. 5 ft. below the 26 fm. level (under the deep adit), and the men are now engaged in making it complete to 41 fms.—they will then be put to drive north and south. The tribute department is likely to be more productive. We set it spitches on Saturday to 52 men—the lowest at 7s., and the highest at 11s. in 1s.; three others were refused, but will most probably be taken to-day.

lia in Li, three others were refused, but will most probably be taken to-day.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 12 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed op seak and spar, and spotted with yellow ore—a very promising lode to the present depth; this level is extended 11 fms. 2 ft. from the cross-cut; to-day being our assul monthly setting, this level is let to drive by four men, at 38s. per fm. The 12 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is extended 6 fms. west of the winze, the lode in which is at present disordered by a horse of fillas, being split into three branches, which contain ore, but not of much value; this level is let to drive by six men, at 3.4 per fm; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level, to the west of the winze, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, a good oray lode, let to stope by six men, at 30s, per fm. The engine-shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 12 fm. level. The sumpmen are engaged in cutting distern plat, putting in beatern, &c. I expect the new 10-inch pump, from Mr. Mare, will be brought on the mine on Tuesday, which will be fixed without loss of time, so as to proceed with sinking the shaft. We put the new juging machine to work to-day, which answers very well. The carpenters will now get on with the drawing machine to work to-dime a star as possible.

chap, which answers very well. The carpenters will now get on with the drawing machine as fast as possible.

ESGAIR LI.EE.—Our setting was on the 28th Sept., of which the following is an account:—The deep adit, east of Owen's winze, on the caunter lode, by six men, 5 fass. stent, or the month, at 41, bz, per fm. The 12 fm. level, east from surface, on the caunter lode, by six men, 5 fms. stent, or the month, at 42, per fm.; the stopes in the back of the deep adit, west of Morgan's winze, by four men, 6 fms. stent, or the month, at 22, per fm.; the stopes in the back of the stopes in the bottom of the 13 fm. level, east of Owen's winze. by four men, 8 fms. stent, or the month, at 22, per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 12 fathous level, east of Harding's winze, by four men, 8 fms. stent, or the month, at 22, per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 12 fathous level, east of Harding's winze, by four men, 8 fms. stent, or the month, at 11, 10s. per fm. In my report of the 26 sept., I informed you the caunter lode in the 12 fm. level was evidently running to the north of Morgan's winze, and that it was very probable we had not at that time seen this lode in the early adverse and the stent was a stent when the stent had not a stating the same course as the level above; and for the last 2 or 3 ft. the lode is much improved, there being a leader of ore 6 in. wide, yielding about ½ ton of ore per fm. The caunter lode in the 12 fm. level, east from surface, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, fiable quartz, slate, and lead, yielding 4 or 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; the lode in the 12 fm. level, east from surface, is from 2 to 3 ft. the lode is much lode in the 12 fm. level, west from surface in ore to pay for stoping; the bade is the back of the 12 fm. level, west of Harding's winze, is composed principally of gossan, with annual branches, of ore running through the lode, but nor amficient to pay for stoping. We expect to be able, by the end of next week, to sample from 30 to 25 tons of lead ore.

GILVACH AND CWM CIPRWTH.—We cannot work the winze No. 1 or drawed on the Boorn, and hope, if you let us have the trouble ore. We have a far drawed on the Boorn, and hope, if you let us have the covalers in time, to prevent all earge in the course of the month. The wheel-shaft, on Own. Clprwth, has at lode of beautiful copper, worth at heat 4 tons of ore per for. Our captain is at the meet Mines, to that I and you this short report. Nothing can be done at Blann-yur III you put up the wheel and pumps, the water is so strong. The long level, or sch, will cut the great hole in shout 10 or 12 ft. more, when this triptute bargains will add, at 26. 6d. in 11.

Be ready, at 2s. 6d. in 11.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—In bringing up a cutting, or lobby, to the wheel-pit, we have discovered a most splendid copper lode, about 3 ft. wide, underlaying north; the composition of the same is undoubtedly of that nature to expect abundance of mineral to a shallow deepth, being rock of rich gossan, imbedded in musdie, shus and white can, or fluor-spar, prian, and a great deal of black and yellow copper, strongly corrected with axenic. The country about the lode is of a soft light blue asian, completely mineralised; for timustely this discovery is in such a position as to be able to command it by the same wheel, without the least friction. Our engine-shaft is down? fathoms, and the men are now engaged in bringing up a shallow adds, so as to take off the top water, which can be done at little expense; after which we expect to get to the 20 fm. level by the time the machinery is completed; the men have already taken 16 fms. for 1004, two of which are already sunk.. Our lobby and wheel-pit are getting on well. We have about 5 feet further to hole to the aurface from the back of the adic, after which we intend to stope away the productive part of the lode.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 45 fm, level is large-

tope away the productive part of the lode.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 45 fm, level is largerith a good leader of ore on the north part of it. The ground in the 35 fm, is evel east
seasier for driving, and the lode very runch improved in character, producing, I am
ded to cay, some good saving work for copper over the rise in the back of this is rel
ithout alteration, as also the cross-cut-seasie, the winns sinking below this level is
much as last reported on. The lode in Hitchine's shall be large, and is spotted throughout

see safer for dirving, and the lode wer much improved in character, producing. I am glad to as, some good awing work for copper over the rise in the back of this lavel is without alteration, as also the cross-cut south; the wines ainking below this lavel is without alteration, as also the cross-cut south; the wines ainking below this lavel is with copper ore.

HOLMBUSH.—The shaftmen are getting on with the necessary work, preparatory to sinking Elitchina's engine-shaft, in a very satisfactory manner, having cut cistern plat, put in bearers, and are now preparing to put in penthone; after its compication they will begin to sink below the 120 with all possible dispatch, and we stiln? I may be sunk with barrel before we fix the lift. No tode has been taken down in the 132 fm, lovel, west of the diagonal shaft, since shat reported on, but the appearance of the wall is over-yithing we can wish to see, for firminess, inclination, and direction; the safety of the state of

store 20 tons of ore.

RHOSSTOD SLATE QUARKIES (GREAT PRETIRIOS VRIN.)—Sept. 28.

The tunnel level has already cut about 130 fact through the great shate vein, and still improving. I await directions to roof up. We can raise the very best dates now, and put on excellent bargains; but I recommend the contained through the bill great railway, is marked out to begin; the distance to do this is a claim down to the creat railway, is marked out to begin; the distance to do this is a claim of the distance of the contained through the bill open of the country of the distance of the law of the country of the distance to do this is an along of the country of the distance to do this is an along of the country of the distance to do this is an along of the country of the distance to do this is an along of the country of the country of the distance to do this is an along of the country of the distance to do this is an along of the country of the count

Aspt. 39.—1 can only say, the Wrysgan Quarries are every day improving, as you will ce when you come here; and plenty of the best kinds of slates can be taken up every-riare in the quarries. I am in want of small machinery very much, to cut out the locks in the lengths we want them to make slates.

where in the quarries. I am in want of small machinery very much, to cut out the blocks in the lengths we want them to make states.

SOUTH BALLESWIDDEN.—We are looking much better at this mine than we ever anticipated. During the past week we brought to surface splendid rich stones of tin, and, according to the captain's report, the quantity discovered is worth upwards of 1200%, and the coat of breaking the same will not exceed 300%. Such being the case, we have here a Wheal Marks in the far west.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fins. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 112 fm. level, and the tip-plat is cut and completed; we purpose sinking 1 fm. more, and then fixing the lift in the 112 fm. level; the shaft is sinking on the course of the lode, which is fall 4 ft. wide, carrying very good branches of lead, and altogether highly promising; the 112 fm. level is extending 16 fans. 3 ft. 6 is. south of the shaft, the lode in the end is 5 ft. wide, and orey throughout—the driving during the past month having left ground that will set at low tribute; in the north end, in this level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth about 7 cwts. of ore per fm., and likely to improve. In the 10 fm. level the lode in the south end is 2 ft. wide, worth, on an average, 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the north end the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of a good kind of fluor-spar, and worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm., although a kindly lode. In the 90 fathonal level the lode in the south end is 4 ft. wide, composed of selection of the level; in the end the lode is disordered; and, from present appearances, we expect to have some poor ground te drive through before reaching the shoot of ore, south of Smith's shaft. In the end the lode is a good kind of weter; there is, therefore, every prospect of its becoming more productive. The pitches continue to yield good returns, and will, in all probability, enable us to increase on our late samplings. The house for the new samps'engine is in a forward state, and will be completed by the time fix

gine is in a roward state, and will be completed by the time factor of for the centrery of the engine-shaft, is extended 9 fms. 5 ft. 4 in.; abouts ft. belvind the end there is a branch, showing 12 in. big in the north side, and 6 in. big in the south side of the cross-cut; it is composed principally of quarra, with a small quantity of fluor-spar; we shall immediately open ground on each. We have also set the 60 fm. level to drive east from the shaft, to intersect the sparry branch, which has not been seen below the 50 fm. level, and we expect to cut it within 6 fms driving; this is exactly in line with the run of the lode in Mary Ann 40 fm. level south for 65 fms. 2 ft., and certainly there is a considerable distance from this level south for 65 fms. 2 ft., and certainly there is a considerable distance from the level to our northern boundary; still we cannot tell how the flank in the hill has acted on it, but we are still of opinion it is the same thing; it may be that it is spiti into branches at this and the 50 fm. level, and disordered by the slide and the elvan, but when clear from these at some deeper level, they may form a junction, and prove productive. Since the last setting day, we have sunk (on trisi) an eastern harf, in the eastern part of the set, opposite Fool Hall, 3 fms. 3 ft., and at that depth extended level westward 7 cms. 2 ft., but we have seen no lode. The ground in the end is decomposed elvan, and we still purpose driving it to the west, and should we meet with a promising lode, we can resume the driving of the 52 fm. level cross-cut east, to intersect it.

TRANNACK UNITED.—The north lode in the western and is now 24 feet

posed elvan, and we still purpose driving it to the west, and should we meet with a promising lode, we can resume the driving of the 52 fm. level cross-cut east, to intersect it.

TRANNACK UNITED.—The north lode in the western end is now 2½ feet wide, and looking very kindly. The cross-course is proceeding as satisfactorily as can be expected, and I hope we shall cut the large gossan lode in less than three months.

TRELAWNY.—At Phillipp's shaft, in the 82 end north, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 9ℓ, per fm. In the 63 north the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 6ℓ, per fm. At Trelawny's shaft, in the 92 end north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6ℓ per fm. At Trelawny's shaft, in the 92 end north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7ℓ per fm. In the 83 north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 7ℓ per fm. In the 93 north the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 7ℓ per fm. In the 90 north the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 7ℓ per fm. In the 90 north the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 10ℓ per fm. At the north mine, is Smith's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10ℓ per fm. Our stopes are without alteration.

TRELEIGH CONSULS.—In the 90 fathout level, west of Garden's shaft, on Christice's lode, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the stopes above the 90 fm. level, east of Gitto, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, with stones of the 10ℓ per fm. In the 80 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the 50 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 90ℓ per fm. In the 80 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 90ℓ per fm. In the 80 fm. level, east of Christoe's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 90ℓ per fm. In the 90 fm. level, east of Christoe's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 90ℓ per fm. In the 90 fm. level, east of Christoe's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 90ℓ per fm. In the 90 fm. level, east of Christoe's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 90ℓ per fm. In the 90 fm. level, east of Christoe's shaft, the lode is 1ℓ ft. wide, worth 90ℓ per fm.

The lode in the 23 fm. level, driving west on the north lode, is a ft, wide, yisiding 2 tens of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking 8 fms. behind this and, is a ft. wide 2 ft. of the south part is yisiding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Devenshire-shaft-shaking below the 20 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, with some little ore.

TRETHELLAN.—On the old lode we have no levels driving, they having been driven into West Treibellan. The south lode in the 160 fm. level is unproducive; in the rise, in the back of the 75 fm. level, it is 15 in. wide; when communicated for the sink below the 60 fathom level (which is about 3 fms.), we shall be enabled to work this ground on tribute. In the 45 fm. level, driving cast on Magoris lade, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the lode in the 45 fm. level, driving cast on Magoris lade, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the lode in the 45 fm. level west to 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. Last Wednesday week we sampled 143 tons of ore, and expect to rules 130 tons for ore. Last Wednesday week we sampled 143 tons of ore, and expect to rules 130 tons for the next two months.

WELLINGTON.—Since last report, we have cut the lode in the 65 fm. level, and find it to be about 18 in. wide, very kindly, producing some rich stones of yellow copper ore in this level is has a batter uppearance than for the last 20 fms. anking. The loge in the 43, west of the engine-shaft, is 15 inches wide, worth for copper ore 15%, per fm., the virine is 1 f fms. before the 27 fathom level end.

The form the 43, west of the engine-shaft, is 15 inches wide, worth for copper ore 15%, per fm., the virine is 1 f fms. before the 27 fathom level end.

The complete that the add level, is rather harder than last reported. It was usually a last upport that the add level, is rather harder than last reported. It was usually a last upport that the add level, the fms. level, which is 7 fms. below the north part is a branch of this 12 fm. wide, worth for copper ore 36, per fm., t

the same level, west of Tregoning's shart, are worth 271, per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—Our bottom levels, both cast and west from the engine-shaft, are looking well, and if the next sump—that is, the next 10 fms. in sinking—proves as productive as the last, we shall have a very good mine here.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The 44 end, at Rundle shaft, is still good—lode 18 in wide, good work for copper, and every appearance of becoming larger—present price for driving 51. 3z. per fm., stented 3 fms. The adit end is without any particular alteration, still 1 think it probable we shall see an alteration for the better in this end shortly—price 44. 5z. per fm., stented 3 fms. The 3z. at Cock shaft, is just as last reported—price 3z. 3z. per fm., stented 3 fms. The 3z. at Cock shaft, is just as last reported—price 3z. 3z. per fm., stented 3 fms. The better in the 3z. —The west pitch in the 3z. at large run in the over part of finer pitch, which camer yet be secured. The sastern pitch, at Rundle shaft, at lets in 1z. the west ditto, at 10s. in 1z, by two men; to carry; a rise 3 fms. long, and put in a good footway, with all timber that will be required, at 10s. per ranning fm. At the rest of the pitches the men have one month more of their time to run. We had the misfortune, on Thurway last, to treak the centre of the waterwheel at the crusher; it is put in order again, and crushing to-day; it has thrown back our dreasing, but the pare are hard at work to get it ready. We shall sample about 25 tons of ore for last taking. The heavy raise that we had from Saturday last to Monday, caused the water to rise so high in Gill shaft, that it stopped all communication to Rundle shaft, for the present; but to avoid the like occurrence, I am putting ladders down Rundle shaft, which will be completed this week, as it is necessary this part of the mine should be put on as fast as possible.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—The report states that the winze sinking under e 200 fm. level, weat of Taylor's shaft, on the south lode, produces 1 ton of ore per fan b lode cut yet in the 210 fm. level. The 170, cast of Taylor's shaft, produces 1 ton of ore r fm. A rise in the back of the 40, cast of Breaton's shaft, produces 2 ton per fathom. her bargains without alteration. Sampled last week 210 tons of ore. July and August count shows a profit of about 430£.

account shows a profit of about 430%. WHEAL GENNYS.—The engine-shaft is sunk to a depth of 23 fms. from surface, and about 17 below the road where the course of lead was first discovered. A crees-cut was driven 11 fms., and the lode there intersected, where it was found to be full 6 ft. wide, orey throughout, and some portions of it good work. We have since driven sorth, on the course of it 6 fms.; for some portion of that distance the lode has produced about half a ton of ore par fm., and we are desily expecting a great improvement here, as we have yet some distance to drive before we get under the fine bunch of lead seen in the road; 5 fms. have been driven south, producing about 1 to per fm. The lode in the end is fall 3} fm. wide, and still producing the same quantity of ore. A sample has been assayed, and the produce is 15 in 20 for lead, and 42 cost. of silver to the ton. We have just set our engine to wark, which will keep the water in fork by working about an hour mornings and evenings.

and the produce is 15 in 20 for lead, and 42 ost. of silver to the ton. We have just set our engine to work, which wilk keep the water in fork by working about an hour mornings and evenings.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—At the engine-shaft, in the 70 fms. level-north of cross-cut, the ground is good, lode small and soor at present; in the 70 fms. level-north of cross-cut, the ground is good, lode 18 in. wild, producing 17 ears, of ore per fm; if the role in back of the 70 fm. level, both of cross-cut, the ground is good, lode 18 in. wild, producing it covers, of the per fm; if the good in level this week, which will enable us to set two new pitches in this part of the mine, and give a good supply of air to prosecute the 70 fm. level south; the backs above the 70 fm. level, south are not looking so good as last reported on. At Maxwell's shaft, in the 43 fm. level, the south ground is somewhat better, fode 17, wide, producing 3 clwiss, of ore fm. At Thorne's shaft, in the intermediate level north, the ground is moderate, lode small and poor at present; the shaft is sunk about \$6.\$ under the 70 fm. level, south ground good, lode 3 ft. big, producing 12 cwiss of one por fm., and has greatly improved since we commenced sinking under the 70; this looks well, but is consequence of water we are not able to sink deeper until the pressure engine is put to work, which will be ear Thursday or Fristay next (Oct. 3), consequently, it have supped drewing asy orea legrass from this shaft, which will be even our ampling above so tons of oree on Saturday next (Oct. 5). The men are working day and night to get the engine at work. The tribute pitches are not producing so much for as they did last month.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—This mine is looking much the same as when I wrote you last. The end is driven about 5 fms, and all the ore in the bottom, consequently we are now driving on the back of the ore. I have set the men to drive 2 fms. further; then I would say, case the present working in the shaft, when, no doubt, we shall come in 6 or 8 ft.

rate of 511, per ton.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my last report we have cut through the lode in Richards's engine-shaft; the lode is about 12 ft. wide, and has improved in quality, laving more ore in it in the last 3 ft. sinking. The continued underlay of the foot er north wall still leads us to expect that in sinking 8 or 10 fms. more, a junction of both lodes will take place. In the 37 end, on the south lode, the lode is about 18 in. wide, but is not so orey as when last reported. We have suspended driving the cross-cut centh, in the 16 fm. level, not having found any lode, and have commenced driving north in this level. The pitches in the back and bottom of the 36 fm. level are much the same. We set another pitch on Friday last to the east of Williams's winze in the 24 fm. level, which is looking very promising. We intend sampling about 45 tons, of copper ores on Tuesday next.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINES.—Mine report, dated Copiapo, July 27:—
COPPER MINES—CIRCO.—In driving the 30 fm. level, to the east of Harman's shaft, we have a large lode, it in. of which is one of superior quality. In the 20 fathorn level, now being driven to the east of Harman's shaft, our prospects are somewhat improved, the lode being 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is one of good quality. In the winze sinking below the 30 fm. level, to the west of fite shaft, we have still a large lode, giving occasionally rich stones of ored. The stopes, both in the back of the 20 and 30 fm. levels, on the whole, are looking much the same as last month, although we are not raising so much ore as formerly, having removed a part of our Cheeo staff to Flamence.\*

rich stones of ore.] The stopes, both in the back of the 20 and act int. several relating so much ore as a relocking much the same as last month, although we are not raising so much ore as formerly, having removed a part of our Checo staff to Flamence.\*

San Parago.—I informed you in my last that the whole of our men were working on the north lode—two in driving the cross-cut, and the others in sinking from the old workings above, so as to form a communication both for ventilation and bringing away the staff. This work, in the present month, has been carried on without interruption, and in a short time will be completed, when we shall again resume the breaking of one, having some good backs of ore standing in this part of the mine, and we only wait for this communication to commence taking the same away.

La Compania,—In my last I stated that this mine was improving, and I am happy to say, that as we go on opening ground the lode still continues to develope its rich resources, and it only requires time and perseverance to bring out tis real value. We have commenced sinking the slaft below the 10 fm. level cast we have a beautiful lode. If ft. of which is of rich ore. In driving the 10 fm. level cast we have a beautiful lode, of 30 per cent. ore. Here we have some good over ground standing, and when the road from hence to Flamence is put in order we will increase our returns, not thinking it advisable to do so at present, having our hands employed in opening new ground.

La Expa.—The lode in this mine continues to be large and regular, and although at present not yielding a great quantity of shippable ore, yet, from the kindly indications on the back, I am led to believe it will make very good as we proceed in depth.

Produce for June—Checo

San Pedro

La Eugha.

Be-da tem.

Flamench.—We are progressing here very satisfactorily, yet not se fast as we could be availed as a support of the said.

other things contingent on starting a new concern; however, we have begun opening the minth of the mine, and also to cut down ground for a shart, for which, in a time days, we shall want a windless-rope, kibbles, fc. I may also observe here, that had we been inclined to work on the Chillan system, we should at this moment have been breaking ore. Our edgest, however, is to work in a miner-like manner, and to open ground by sinking shafts and driving levels, fc. It, therefore, requires a little time for us to get in good working order, and at least two months before we shall begin to raise ore, after that I hope our returns will be of a remunerative character.

Sixtyes Hinsms—ALF FISH HALLADA—This mine, I am happy to say, maintains her position. In the different labores the lode looks very well, and in no instance has there a change taken place for the worse, but rather on the contrary—in the pique, or bottom, more particularly so, where the lode is 5ft. wide, having rich deposits of white silver in it. The present queliers has a created only most sanguine expectations, and instead of 30 cydins, or 30 tons, as I stated in my last, it will, I think, be near 40 cajons, or 120 tons, of, I should suppose, from 300 to 350 marcs per cajon. I need not, I think, any more to convince you trist this is a first-class mine; however, I may as well say, that in the Salvasora kine, adjoining this, they have a beautiful lode, giving ore of 3000 mes, per cajon. In the different length. I would also observe, that the theory in which the Salvadora) mine has been working is not over 30 fins. The indee enters our extended their workings to a considerable depth, and consequently have got an entirely new channel of ground, to me quite congenial for aliver ores, although I find many of the natives rather sceptical about this hitherto to them unknows stratas—d. a, I light blue clay state, or more commonly valied in Cornwall, killsa.

San Joss Dec Carasse.—Here we will continue to raise some low quality ere; in the present month we have l

fine channel of ground; and, I think, with a small cross branch, it will become very productive. In the other two childons, now being smult on this lode, we have a large and productive. In the other two childons, now being smult on this lode, we have a large and productive lode.

Carrier lode.

Carrier lode.

Carrier lode.

Carrier locks well. From the assay made from some stones seat you, which gave 100 marcs per cajen, I can much pleased. In the cross-cut we have, during the present month, cut two other branches—they, however, are poor.

Sarra Asa.—I have from time to lime stated in my report that it only required a little perserverance to bring out the rich resources of this mine; and now, I am happy to inform you, that in sinking in our south cliffon (which is down about 10 fms. below the 5 fm. level, and in which we have had from the commencement, though poor, a well-defined lode); we have a vein 0 in. wide, and which has been taken down within the last few days—a part of which is rich ore, of more than 400 mes, per cajon. This gives the entire mineral a new feature, and will no doubt considerably enhance the value of the company's property, having one-half of the mine. In my next I hope to speak more fully on this improvement, for by that time we shall have opened more ground on the lode.

Colorato.—In this mine we still continue to prosecute our different workings with energy; we still have in the bottom of the mine a fine lode, and exactly the same channel, or stratum, of ground now in the Salvadora Mine, and which adjoins this sett, and we only want to intersect some of those branches to the head of m. to get in the commencement, or soon after the discovery of the mineral, the best mine in all the district, and has given more ore than any other; it still continues to yield in every labor ore of low quality, that would pay for returning, had we water to amaignmate it on the spot, and we are now, as we proceed, discovery of the mineral, the best mine in all the district, and has given more ore than any o

#### IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION :-

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:

Bananal, July 13.—The accident to our iron wheel has not yet been repaired, but every thing here is ready; we are merely waiting for the new milliar from Mr. Monlevade's, which I expect daily, having sont some animals over to bring it away the moment it is occupieted. This milliar will be much larger, and consequently stronger, than the original one, and we have altered the cross-pieces to fit it. I hope, therefore, that when we are again in working order we shall have no further hinderances from a similar cause. A few small better of ordinary work have been obtained for the washing-house from the back of the 14 fm. level, west of Gibson's shaft (side my least despatch)? It we find a prevenent is very small, but still producing a little gold; I have, therefore, hopes of an improvement. Our 16 days' produce, I regret to say, is very little, our operations having been confined to the back of the 14 fm. level; but before I have the pleasure of addressing you again, I hope we shall have resumed our labours in the 24 fm. level, the telig at present the most interesting point in the mine. I much regret I have nothing more pleasing to communicate, but I have hopes that some bunches of gold, or offests, from the main vein yor termain undiacovered above the 14 fm. level—we shall, therefore, continue our researches in this part of the mine. We are using every possible exertion to get up the new wheel, and I hope to get this done before the rains set in. This machine, when completed, will be a very powerful auxiliary to the carrying out our intended works.

Gengo Soce.—With regard to this, place I have merely to notice that the returns are 5 has 9 cs. 12 dwts, and derived as follows:

Walker's stamps, supplied from the old mine through the tunnet. Like. 4 5 0 0 Great Western stamps, applied from the old mine through the tunnet. Like. 4 5 0 0 Great Western stamps.

the next 10 days' returns, I nope, will show a produce from them.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas: Linares, Sept. 21.—The men having accomplished the work set them in squaring San Autonio winze, preparatory to sinking, we have accordingly set to the same parties (six mes), to sink on the course of the lode. 7 fms., for the sum of 70ts, with \$1. additional if completed by the end of November. The lode in the bottom of the winze has a leader of lead ore, worth 3 tons per fms. and I hope and expect we shall realise lead ore enough to meet the expense of this bargain. The importance of securing every facility for getting a level under, or at least as deep as the workings, is too obvious to render further remark necessary; and we have, after full consideration, adopted the above as the course most likely to secure this object speedily. In connection with the further drainage of the old workings under the 45. I am pleased to report to you, that we shall be able to continue the rods from San Antonio winze to La Manca through old werkings, which we are now rapidly clearing, and with little cutting of new ground. In a fortnight we hope this work will be nearly, if not quite, completed, and the pumps drawing from La Manca; this winze having a connection with, will drain St. Pablo, and being reported 17 or 18 varas deep, there will not be much additional depth to sink to reach our purposed next level, and to enable the level to be communicated from this point also. The connection made with La Manca, we shall remove the men back to Wilson's shaft, to prepare for sinking under the 45. San Juan shaft is sunk under the 3 in level 14 varas, and the ground continues tolerably good for sinking. In Shaw's shaft, the lode is more favourable, containing earthy carbonate of lead, with stones of galena, and worth about half a ton per fathom; it is also more favourable, or the 12th, and will, the sun of the 12th and which, as I have before menutioned, prevented one of our pitches (Faull's) from being LINARES MINES .- The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas

Sept. 14—At Linares. Sent for shipment.	· 76	tons	9	cwts.
Sept. 21—Weighed in this week	. 28	tons	13	cwts.
Remaining at Linares In stock at Sevilie Ditto at Malaga	. 156		2	44
1875 Printing the secol Total succlass a decuber of	201	4000	-	-

#### BLACK CRAIG AND CRAIGTON CONSOLIDATED MINES.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on the 2d inst.—Charles Gillein, Esq., in the chair.—The accounts for labour cost, July and Aug., amounting to 1281. 12. 4d., were allowed and passed A committee of management was appointed, and sundry resolutions for the government of the company and the effectual working of the mines were adopted. A call of 2s, 6d. per share was made, payable forthwith.—The following report, from Mr. E. A. Cruych, of Liskeard, was read to the meeting:—

Lave lately innected the Black Craft and Crafton Wines and our present you will

There is takely impacted the Black Craig and Graigton Mines, and now present you with my report upon them. Your sett is very extensive, and there are numerous remains of former workings, principally on the great lode, the back of which I went over for about two miles. On the course of one of the other lodes you have a still greater length. The mine is held on two leases, each for the unusually long term of 31 years, and at 1-lath dues. At the mouth of the great adit valuable machinery, worked by water-power, is orected for crushing and dressing the ores; this adit is carried into the full 220 fathoms, where it intersects the lode, and from these 280 fms. In there on the course of the lode, in a direction 20° south of east by compass. In this distance of 280 fms. I found the lode very large i it had been worked away in many places, and where there was an opportunity of seeing the width, I found it to be above 20 ft,, and was informed that in some places it even exceeded 30 ft; this large size of the lode, the great extent of the old workings, the fact that such an expensive work had been undertaken as an adit large enough to be used as a canal through which to bringboat the ore in boats, and, further, the appearance of parts of the lode now working, confirming the report current in the neighbourhood, that the produce of lead formerly was very great; there can, indeed, be no doubt on this head, from the large amount of dues paid to the lords for many years. It is probable that the ore was worked as deep as the men could work, without steam-power for draining the water, and the future productiveness of the mine is likely to depend upon the quantity of ore to be discovered under the old workings. Some few years since a party and to the depth of 25 fms. under adit, and communicated at this level from one shaft to another, 50 fms. distant. One of the worken, of whom its employers peak highly, source me that this level was driven to the north of the lode, and that it was only cut through in one glace in the 80, and th I have lately inspect d the Black Craig and Craigton Mines, and now present you with

\*\*\* 66 fm. level, which is about 30 fms. desper than the lovest level at Black Craig, and has proved so productive that I would recommend on inneedists opening of the lode in the astern part of your exit, at the point of junction with another lode in which head has been discovered, and where water-power is available for machinery. In Cairammers they find their lode productive in a rock of a light colour, called the bearing rock, and unproductive in a rock of a dark er hue. Both kinds of stone are found in Black Craig, and the adit end east (after having been driven, as before stated, 220 fms. on the lode) appears to have been stopped where it entered the dark rock. It is not unlikely that, by containing the adit a few fathoms further; the lode would again be in bearing rock, as some rich workings have been found by sinking from the surface, east of where the adit end terminates. From the strata being thus the same in Black Craig as in Cairammore, and the latter mine improving, rather than otherwise, at 60 fms. deep, there is great encouragement to expect that Black Craig will prove productive under the old workings; the lode also is larger than at Cairamsore. There are many other points in these extensive mines where the prospects warrant the outlay of capital. On the whole, it is my opinion that your adventure affords prospects of success rarely met with.

#### EAST TRESCOLL MINING COMPANY.

prospects warrant the ontlay of capital. On the whole, it is my opinion that your adventions affords prospects of success rarely met with.

EAST TRESCOLL MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Old Broadstreet, on Wednesday, the 2d instant.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, the cost-sheets were produced up to the end of Sept, amounting to 1141. 16s. 5d., which were examined, passed, and ordered to be paid—It was resolved, that the offices of the company be removed from Kingstreet, St. James's, to 15, Old Broadstreet.—Mr. Richardson was empowered to purchase an engine of sufficient power to put the mine down 40 fras, but to facilitate the sinking the engine-shaft, and save time, a small engine be sent down for that purpose, to be employed while the other is being erectad.

The Grantman said, from the reports now read to the meeting, he felt an extra degree of assurance that their property was one of great value, and, in a short time, would be highly appreciated by the company and the public. The adjoining mine had been cut very rich, and was making profitable returns and as the lodes were the same, and only within a few fathoms from their boundary to the other workings, he anticipated they should make very early returns. He had since they last met received the copy of a report from Mr. Evan Hopkins on the Wheal Trescoll Mines; it was of a very favourable kind, and must have been received with great satisfaction by the shareholders of that company; and, as it applies equally to East Trescoll, he should think it would be considered by his fellow-adventurers, in like manner, highly satisfactory. The progress made the last two months had been more devoted to the collecting of capital, purchase of second-hand machinery and materials, proving the ground, and arranging for the proper location of the engine, &c., than actual underground operations; but orders would be given now to commence sinking the eagin-shaft 20 fms. deep, at which depth they anticipated dr

permanent machinery; that he placed the most implicit confidence in the managers of the undertaking.

The following are the reports, from Capts. P. Pinch and J. Harpur, alluded to in the chairman's speech:—

Agreeable with the instructions of the committee, I have sunk an experimental shaft down as far as we could go for water; the ground through which we have gone is of a beautiful decomposed granite, but very firm; we did not use any more simber than what we required for the winze tackle. At the old workings the add it has been traced up to the old engine-shaft by taking off the overburden; the timbers are still standing, and some of them may again be used; the dos shaft is all run together, and everything buried; it was sunk 9 fms. from grass, and the lede cut at that depth. I am informed by men working here, that in the western end the lode is still standing, 18 in, thick, the leader part of it nearly solid tin, and worth at this time 60f, per ton. Parallel with the addit level, which is driven on the Mona lode, we have just discovered another splendid lode it has only been opened on the back a few feet in depth by the streamers, but we have seen quite enough to convince us that it is a lode of considerable value. At the Wheal Treacell Mine, adjoining, they are raising a large quantity of tin of the richest quality, and it is found the richest part of the lodes are running into the East Trescell sett, which is every day being proved to increase both in quality and quantity. I consider our mine is now worth ten times as much as she was four months since. We have now seen sufficient of the strake to decide where to fix our engine-shaft, and now await your orders to commence sinking. We shall prepare to level the ground for the engine-house on Monday. Thave every reason to believe now you will have a rich mine lency, and one that will be proved at a very moderate expense.

I was on East Trescell Mine, I think, in the year 1833; I was foreibly struck with the favourable appearance of the lode as a surface, whic

#### MINING COMPANY OF WALES.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.

A meeting of the directors took place at their offices, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Monday, the 29th Sept., as preparatory to the meeting of shareholders that was to take place on the following day.

Winterd Attended and the propriety of confining the views of the company to such limits, that no new works should be undertaken till all those at present in a state, or nearly so, of profitable return be put in active operation; that trustees be appointed, and that the managing directors consist of those only who had experience in the direction of companies, of such importance as the materials on which the present company was founded seemed to be; that men of business habits and of capital were the proper agents to carry out such a splendid undertaking; and that there was no doubt but these would come forward at once, on being convinced that the mines and quarries now placed under the company were bond fide good things, such as were represented, and such as he had every reason to believe were really put down at a minimum valuation in the reporta published in the prospectus.

Mr. FOLEY (the secretary) stated, that he had had an opportunity of seeing all the mines and quarries while on trial, and in an actual working state; that he inspected them minutely on several occasions, and that from the operations the state of the works in progress permitted to be made returnable, a produce was obtained which would have warranted him, on other occasions, to give a much more favourable report of the property than he had done; and that he thought this mode of proceeding would tend more to the company's interest in the end, when it was found that the improvement was progressive, and exceeding what was promised; that a confidence would thus be secured, which would necessarily prove beneficial to the best interests of the company. The mines and quarries, he said, were open for the inspection of such gentlemen, and their engineers, as might be disposed to join the company on a large scale, and he would be mos

cient notice will be given; and that the list for the allocation of shares be held open till then.

On Tuesday, the 30th Sept., a few of the shareholders attended, when Mr. St. Pierre Folsy, the secretary, read over the minutes and resolutions of the meeting of directors held preparatory, as above, and read letters from the agents of the Rhossyd and Wrysgan Slate Quarries, and of the Cwm Cipwrth and Gilvach Copper Mines, which gave great satisfaction, and which we hope to give in our next Journal.

MODITONHAM AND MARRABOROUGH MINING COMPANY.

#### TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.

TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.

At the second quarterly meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, New Broad-street, the accounts for April to July inclusive were presented and passed, showing—Expenditure for the four months, including cost of 60-in. cylinder steam-engine, and boiler, 2472L 4s. 1d.—First call, 1000L: leaving balance against mine, 1472L 4s. 1d.—A call of 30s. per share was made.—The report recapitulated the work done since the commencement of the adventure, and stated the prospective operations to be, sinking the engine shaft to the 30 and 45 fm. levels, and cross-cutting to the main lode and Penpon's lodes at these points. From the indications in the 12 fm. level, where the lode is producing large and good stones of yellow ore, the managing agent repeated his confident opinion that the operations would be attended with a satisfactory result.

#### TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Old Bruad-street, on Wednesday last, the 2d inst.,
G. B. Carr, Esq., in the chair.
The Chairman having submitted the notice convening the meeting, the SECRETARY (Mr. William Nicholson) read the following—

Secretary (Mr. William Nicholson) read the following—

DIECTORS' REPORT.

The proceedings at the mine during the preceding year have not been marked by any material change, if we except the usual fluctuations which are incidental to mining pursuits. In some of the levels, more especially in the 80 and 90 west, at Garden's shaft, a very great improvement may be noticed, when compared with the prospects at the lisst meeting; while, on the other hand, the result of the operations on Parent iode, at the north mine, has not been so successful as we were justified in anticipating from the promising appearance of the lode at the 30 fm. level. A cross-cut was commenced some time since at the 40 fm. level, with the object of cutting the middle lode, and although a considerable distance has already been driven, the point of intersection has not been arrived at, from the undertie of the lode being greater than calculated on. This desirable object, it is hoped, will be attained in a few fathoms more driving; and in order to prove the lode, and also to ascertain more correctly its inclination, a winze has recently been commenced at the adit level. Garden's shaft has been sunk since the last meeting to the 125 fathom level, being nearly 15 fms. below the clvan course by which the lode had been disordered above. It was deemed advisable, however, in consequence of an accumulation of water, and other circumstances, to suspend operations in that quarter for the present, and to resume them at a future and more seasonable opportunity. A report from the manager will be read, to which, as well as to the financial statement for the past year, your directors beg to refer you.

The following is the report from Capt. W. Richards, above referred to:-The following is the report from Capt. W. Richards, above referred to:

By this post you will receive the captain's report and copy of yesterday's setting, and I am happy to say the mine has improved of late. We have an excellent course of ore in the 90 fm. level west, and under a very good run of ore ground in the 80, which end is 20 fms. before the 90 and. The 60 and 70 were also productive, but neither of them so good as the present 90 fm. level. The 100 we have suspended, and are sinking a winze from the 90 in it, and we do not like to resume the 100 till we have holed the 80 east into North Downs sett, fearing the influx of water may endanger the lives of the men; and although the 80, east of Christoe shaft, is poor at present, we know there is a better lode before us. Wheal Parent lode, I am sorry to say, is not so productive as I once anticipated, although the 52 fm. level is not under the over ground in the 40, and where we have we have four pitches in back of said level. In the 40 cross-cut south, on middle lede, we have another lode, is in. wide, of a kindly appearance, though not much ore, still descreting trial, and we, therefore, shall open on it, but I am inclined to think the main lode is still before us. I have every hope that our returns of over in future will exceed the past, and that, ere long, we shall be in a profitable state of working.

past, and that, ere long, we shall be in a profitable state of we	orking.	Oct 1 has		
The following is a statement of the accounts:-				
To balance in hand at last meeting	Not also existent	£1383	8	6
October 435 2 3 April November 496 11 2 May	336 5 11 416 7 0		2	
December 372 1 2 June 1850—January 354 12 11 July		1100		
February 969 1 5 August		5437	11	9
Mundic and old materials sold		35		2
Dividends on stock			10	6
Interest received		7	1	3
Total		£6891	1	7
Cost and miscellaneous charges for twelve months	***** * ****	£4790	0	. 9
Merchants' bills paid		914	19	9
Lord's dues paid	71. 4s. 6d	341 844	17	0
Total		£6891	1	7
ASSETS.	LABILITIES.	nt of a		
Cash and bills on hand £844 17 1 Acceptances an	d claims	£971	6	10
Ore sold 26th September 672 17 0 Dues owing		. 48	16	
Reserved Fund, estimated at 608 0 0 Dividends due	**********	. 17	0	0
£2125 14 1 Contingencies .	****** ****	. 20	0	0
PLANCER OF STANDARD SA DITT STANDARD AND STANDARD STANDAR	STORY STREET	£1057	3	1
contained prince at this distribution was true which is leader as trained and	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	V		-

On the chairman submitting the report and accounts for approval and adoption, some conversation arose on the desirability of having the accounts prepared for inspection, and audited, at least, two or three days before the meeting, to give the shareholders an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with them, and be thus prepared to ask questions respecting the outlay on, and position of, the mine. The report and accounts were at length adopted, and the resolution contained a condition that, in future, the accounts should be ready for inspection within two days of the annual meeting.

Some diasatisfaction was expressed at the meetings not being more frequently held than once a year; that the recommendation unanimously agreed on at the last meeting, and acquiesced in by the directors, for convening quarterly meetings, had not been acted on; and also that no minute book had hitherto been kept, the only recorded minutes being the rough ones taken on sheets of paper at each meeting, when the Chairman explained that the only reason for not convening the meetings every three months was solely to avoid expense, as having nothing satisfactory to lay before them; and as the cost-sheets, ac-

and reports, could always be inspected by shareholders, on calling at es; if, however, the wish of the meeting, they should be most happy to m more often.

the offices; if, however, the wish of the meeting, they should be more often.

A resolution was then moved, acconded, and carried unanimously, that in future the meetings of shareholders should at least be convened twice in the year, and that at the half-yearly meeting a general statement of the accounts and position of the mine should be laid before the shareholders. Also, that in future a fair minute book should be kept, in which to record the proceedings of every general meeting.—A vote of thanks having been passed to the directors, the Chaleman, in reply, said, that himself and brother directors held a large stake in the mine, and would naturally be expected to do the best they could for the undertaking; there might sometimes be an error of judgment, and he liked such discussions as that which had taken place, as often putting directors in the right track. Their prospects were certainly more cheering than at the last meeting, and he had every hope that when they met again, he should have a more favourable report to lay before them.

#### WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK) MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK) MINING COMPANY.

A two-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, White Hortcourt, Lombard-street, on Thursday, the 3d inst.,

SAMULE CHOSSE, ESQ., in the chair.

The cost-sheet for September month, having been examined and approved, was ordered to be paid, and a cheque was accordingly drawn for the amount. A finance committee was chosen for the ensuing two months, and a resolution was passed, that in future the meetings should be held on every second Thursday in each alternate month, instead of on the first Thursday, as provided in the original rules.

retary, which appeared highly satisfactory —

Oc. 1.—On receipt of your letter this morning, I immediately went to the mine, and
bund that the men were not far from the dam, and had at once the necessary ladders,
te, made, for the purpose of tapping it. I am happy to say that the brick dam, which
consider the main one, has been now opened, and all done without accident or damage
operson or property. There was great risk in taking out the plug from the dam, but
hings were so arranged that all answered my expectation. The water is now flowing
brough a 9-inch pump, which will soon drain the ground between the two dams; and
soon as this done, we shall be in a situation to develope the lodes which are now to
a seen, and from which so much ore has been obtained. The adit has been cleared since
a commencement of our workings upwards of 100 faithoms, and the shaft about 14 fms.
depth, which shaft is about 2 fms. east of the main dam. The appearance of the ground
distunction of the sett compel in the say, that every prospect of its being a dividend
time is there held out. I send you the cost-sheet herewith, which I hope will be satisctory for the quantity of work done, and will bear out my former statements.

#### MINING BROKERS.

MINING BROKERS.

Sin,—It is an undeniable fact, that the mining brokers are not held in that estimation by the public which the important and enormous interest they represent should entitle them to. It is, however, their own fault, as a body, and although there are individual and very honourable exceptions, yet with respect to the class to whom I now allude, it arises from incompetency in some, but venality of judgment in the many.

A few days ago, a gentleman residing in the country was desirous of transacting business in the shares of the Pennant and Craigwen Mining Company, and not being acquainted with any broker, he selected one, per chance, from the advertising columns of your Journal. To this gentleman he applied to know their value, and, in reply, was informed—first, that there was no price for them; accordly, that on September 1, 1848, he had sold ten shares at 4s.; and, lastly, that there was no dependence to be placed in the Mining Journal, as regarded quotations.

as regarded quotations.

With reference to the first, I reply, by stating that I sold 20 shares on the 5th of August, of this year, for 100L, or at 5L per share, being 2L 2s. premium. Since then a transfer of upwards of 100 shares has come in for registration; of course, the price is not stated, but neither the buyer nor the seller are devoid

ourse, the price is not asset, of acuteness in business.

As regard: the second, I am obliged to say it is utterly devoid of foundation. here is no registered transfer in existence of any date between the 24th of negust and the 1st of November, 1848, and the former is for 40, and the latter

As regard: the second, I am obliged to say it is utterly devoid of rounuation. There is no registered transfer in existence of any date between the 24th of Angust and the 1st of November, 1848, and the former is for 40, and the latter for 50 shares.

The third point is with yourself, Sir, and I shall merely take this occasion to bear my testimony of your anxious desire to make the Share List as complete and correct as possible, and if there are errors, they are the faults of others, not yours.

Your list must ever be subject to inaccuracies, as long as the present system of conducting business in mining shares exist. The public at large is not aware that there is no official list—no jobbers or middle men—no Exchange, and consequently all business and all information is done and obtained from office to office. This is the root of the evil. The brokers, with some few exceptions, are individually interested in mines, which your advertising columns testify; and if application be made for shares in which they have no direct benefit, they readily and gratuitously throw disparagement on the undertaking, and propose those with which they are personally identified. All this mischief could be rectified with facility, if the principal mining brokers would enrol themselves as members of the Stock Exchange, and establish a special section of that establishing an acknowledged market, as in all other securities.

The present feeling of the world is against monopolies of any kind, and the existing system with mining brokers must soon be broken through. If they are not alive to their own interests, others will soon step in and take the business from them. In fact, there never was a better opportunity for members of the Stock Exchange to become mining brokers. The capital invested in the mines of this country is enormous, and the yield, on the aggregate, is very great,—about 45 per cent. profit; yet all this interest is represented, for business purposes, by a limited number of brokers, who, going on the system of permy wise and

done that those who will had seen a solitary case, I would not have taken up your valuable space; but as others have done the same thing, and may continue to do so, I beg to call for your energetic interference to prevent such proceedings, which are as disparaging to the character of the brokers as they are prejudicial to the well-being of all persons interested in mining enterprise.

WILLIAM W. MANSELIA,

Sept. 27.

Hon. Purser Pennant and Craigwen Mining Company.

### EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.

SIR,—Your correspondent having condescended to give the public his name, is all it had a right to require; but he has gone further, and says that he is prepared to prove all that he has asserted relative to the mine,—had he stated he was prepared to prove all asserted in that report, I should have set it down as his own, but his reply is not sufficiently clear to convince me that it is wholly his. I have been informed that Mr. T. Fezzy is a practical miner; if so, and it is his report, it is very open; and I think the shareholders quite right in availing themselves of his valuable services; and must candidly confess that I cannot assist them, as I am not possessed of the linx eye to explore, or knowledge to reveal, the contents of a lode 10 fms. beyond the pick's point. I only give my views as to what is likely to be the result from Nature's working laws. I shall narrowly watch the result of this report, and again bring it before the public, giving the writer, whomsover he may be, great credit when the granite or line quarry is found, agreeable to that report. I hope Mr. Fezzy will give me the right hand of friendship, and remind me of the day the first dividend is paid from the mine, when I shall be most happy to ride over and congratulate him on his superior powers of revelation.

Wiceliscombe, Sept. 30.

TREGEAR CONSOLS ANTIMONY AND SILVER-LEAD.

#### TREGEAR CONSOLS ANTIMONY AND SILVER-LEAD.

TREGEAR CONSOLS ANTIMONY AND SILVER-LEAD.

Sin,—Observing a letter from Capt. Williams, in your Journal of last sweek, I beg to observe that I frequently inspected this mine for Mr. Bartlett, during its first working, and, in accordance with his request, reduced the amount of cost to one-third of the men employed by Capt. Williams; but, on my return a fortnight after, I found the men again employed by him, on work which was totally useless. The debts of the mine, to my knowledge, were contracted by Capt. Williams, without Mr. Bartlett's orders or authority, and the money sent to him to pay the men was partly appropriated to the payment of his own debts, and the men had to wait. I found Mr. Williams was totally ignorant of mining, and had never been employed in a mine previous to acting as agent in this; consequently, the men's time was thrown away, and, when I remonstrated with him on it, he told me he was a shareholder, and could do as he liked? This will be borne out by inquiring of the miners themselves. I was on the

mine six weeks since, and found that Mr. Williams had eight men employed, part of whom were digging pits to put the rubbish in they were taking out of the others. Mr. Williams these undertook, in my presence, to raise sufficient ore to pay all the expenses on the mine, and said he would require no more money from Mr. Bartlett or the shareholders, and he further stated he would raise 60 tons of ore per month. This letter I am prepared to verify on affidavit. Stake-Climsland, October 3.

TREGEAR CONSOLS-ANTIMONY AND SILVER-LEAD MINE.

TREGEAR CONSOLS—ANTIMONY AND SILVER-LEAD MINE. Sm.—On perusing your Journal of Saturday last, I was much surprised at seeing a letter from Mr. Charles Williams, of St. Teath, relative to this mine. I was present at Port Isaac on Friday, the 27th Sept. last. Mr. C. Williams called on Mr. Bartlett at the ism, shook hands with him, and was out sporting all day with him, returned in the evening, partook of an excellent dinner, and plenty of grog, at Mr. Bartlett's expense, in company with myself and Mr. Bartlett; after which, at his request, I exammed Mr. Williams's accounts and paid him 11. 18s. 6d.—being his full demand, all that was due up to the time of his discharge from the mine, for which he gave me his receipt, with many thanks, and parted with the greatest goodwill, and stated publicly that Mr. Bartlett had on account of the mine would not be unjustly withheld for a minute, that he was sure of; and, if Mr. Bartlett wished, he would get a purchaser for the mine at once.—Ralph Rogens: Blistand, Oct. 2.

#### WHEAL TRESCOLL-MISMANAGEMENT.

WHEAL TRESCOLL—MISMANAGEMENT.

Sir.—In your last weel's Journal "A Looker-on" wishes to exonerate Capt. Webb from his share of the present mismanagement of this "model mine." Now, Capt. Webb is well aware that none of the accounts at the mine have been, or are, duly paid, and that he has been frequently threatened with legal proceedings, and, in consequence, compelled to accept any articles supplied him, no matter what the quality, and hence the loss to the company in breakages. But is he aware of any other mine in Cornwall similarly situated:—No office, or store-house—no plans or sections of the underground works—no atatement of accounts of the mine—no report as to what is absolutely required to place the mine in a proper economical working condition? The above are required before any person of the least experience would venture their money in a mine, however well "managed."—A Mink Invissor: October 1.

#### ECONOMY IN MINING MATERIALS.

ECONOMY IN MINING MATERIALS.

Sira,—I observe a communication, inserted in your Journal of last week, that the adventurers in that prosperous mine, Wheal Seton, have been supplied, for some time past, with blasting powder, at 2L per ton less than other mines, and are now getting the article at 35L 2s., in consequence of seeking for, and obtaining it by, contract. If the managers can get this article (and, doubtless, they apply the principle to others, such as timber, tallow, &c.) upon these favourable terms, why do not other managers obtain the same advantages for their shareholders, and thus lessen the demand upon the pockets of the out-adventurers; and also save all the fees, allowances, &c., to agents, and other parties, connected with many of the mines? If I am rightly informed, the mining interest of Devon and Cornwall has much to be thankful for in the establishment, within the last few years, of two spirited companies, for the manufacture of powder, in the neighbourhood of Liskeard and Plymouth, who are competing, for price and quality, with the longer-established firm in the west of Cornwall; and hence the reduction in the price of the article. I request the favour of your inserting this letter in your valuable paper, and trust that the plan suggested may be carried out in those mines in Cornwall and Devon in which I hold shares.—A LONDON ADVENTURER: London, Oct. 1.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

#### [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

IEXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—The water is now in fork. The cross-cut in the 25 is driving north in very hard ground, and Simmons's shaft is sunk 2 fms, where there is a beautiful goesan 2 ft. wide, with fine greens and some orenow down 15 fms. from surface, and cutting a plat. The adic at this shaft will be 31 fms. deep, and is now behind the shaft 17 fms., and in about four months they expect to hole the adic and shaft, but anticipate a course of ore before that—there are now very fine stones of ore in the adic, lode 3 ft. wide and good ground, but bad air. When the old men got down 18 fms. at Simmons's, they cut a course of ore, which dipped westward, where there are great workings, but nearly filled up with mud; therefore, nothing can be seen unless the old bottoms be cleared up.

GREAT ROUGH TOR CONSOLS.—The pitch in the bottom of the 45 east continues productive, and the tributers will do well; the lede in places is worth 20, per fm. The lede in the winze sinking below same level, and adjoining stopes, has a very promising appearance, producing good stones of ore and improving. Great Rough Tor is an experimental mine in a new district in Coru-wall, and has been carried on by a few gentlemen with great spirit, and who deserve success. The outlay has been in a short space of time 14,848L, or 29. per 1-512th share.

The Pembroke and East Crimis adventurers have purchased the Charles-

per 1-512th share.

The Pembroke and East Crinnis adventurers have purchased the Charlestown Mine 90-inch engine, &c., with pumps, which is now being moved to the East Crinnis Mine, the works of which are progressing very favourably.

SOUTH PLAIN WOOD.—This mine appears to be improving in its indications. Capt. Stephens writes—"That they have some very promising green droppers coming into the engine-shaft on the Horsey Hill side; and have every prospect in sinking the shaft of having a bunch of ore."

SOUTH CARADON.—A call of 28t, per share (128th) has been made, to meet be award obtained by the Duchy of Cornwall.

coming into the engine-shaft on the Horsey Hill stue; also have every pospect in sinking the shaft of having a bunch of ore."

South Cardon.—A call of 28L per share (128th) has been made, to meet the award obtained by the Duchy of Cornwall.

West Poloooth.—We have been informed that Capt. Rickard, of the East Crinnis and Pembroke Mines, has been appointed manager of this extensive mine. This may be considered a move in the right direction, as probably not a man in the country is better qualified for the appointment, he having been for several years, in Great Hewas Mine, of which West Polgooth forms a part.

Wheal Essa is a promising mine, near Saltash, which has been worked occasionally for the last three years by a local company, who after driving an excellent adit above 100 fnms, and nearly reached the lodes at the point where it is calculated they will be intersected by a cannter lode, find themselves unable to prosecute the works with the vigour which the indications fully deserve; and they, therefore, intend to dispose of a part of their interest.

Trenurget United Mines (Cornwall).—A company has just been formed to work these silver-lead mines, which are situate in St. Teath parish, between Wadebridge and Camelford. The setts are in a stratum most congenial for lead, and adjoin the once celebrated Treburget Mine, which, about 20 years ago, was the East Whal Rose of Cornwall for productiveness, and far surpassed it in the quantity of silver contained in its lead ores. About 200,000. worth of silver-lead was raised from one of the north and south lodes of Old Treburget between the surface and 80 fathoms, the greatest depth attained. The setts of the present company lie to the north of the Old Treburget Mine, the turnpikeroad separating them, and contain the course of its lodes for a great length. A few years ago attempts were made to work these setts, and in bringing up an adit, to intersect the Old Treburget lodes, one of which is now not 8 fms. before the and reproductive of the present company have resum

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—The committee of shareholder met on Thursday, the 3d inst., in the Bank parlour, in order to endeavour to come to some arrangement with the Bank directors. After a long discussion, which was productive of no results, it was determined to adjourn the meeting intil Thursday next, the 10th inst.

DIED,—Suddenly, at Wheal Owles, St. Just, Mr. John Tregear, aged 76 years, much esteemed by all who knew him. He worked at the said mme from the commencement, being about 16 years, prior to which he was engaged under the same employers at the beginning of another mine, where he continued till the close—10 years. Previously, he was employed at Botallack Mine, and worked 12 years in one pitch. He was tenant under his last landlord more than 40 years. In younger days he was a man-o'-war's man, and fought in several engagements for the defence of his country.

### Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

MINES.—An average amount of business has been transacted during the week. A great many shares have changed hands, but few in the large dividend and leading mines, although a constant inquiry for shares has

dividend and leading mines, although a constant inquiry for shares has been maintained.

The copper market is without alteration—orders being still refused, unless at improved rates: quotations nominal. British tin has fallen 3l per ton; lead remains without change; and tin-plates a trifle lower.

Botallack, South Tolgus, Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Wellington, and many other mines, have been in request. The Byelc Consols have sold 60 tons of lead ore, at 13l. 10s. 6d. per ton.—The Bryntail Mine, 32 tons, at 9l. 18s.—Wheal Mary Ann, 90 tens, at 19l. 17. 6d., and 81 tons, at 9l. 6d.—Callington, 40 tons, at 15l. 17s. 6d. Wheal Friendship sampled, last week, 210 tons of ore: the July and August account showed profit of about 430l.

Herodsfoot monthly sale of lead ore took place on the 30th Sept., when 75 tons were sold, at 11l. 17s. 6d. per ton, realising 890l. 12s. 6d.

West Wheal Towan engine has been set to work, and answers satisfactorily. East Tamar Mine is represented as generally improved. The two-monthly produce was sold on the 2d inst., amounting to 64 tons, which realised 18l. 5s. 6d. per ton, being an advance of price on the last sale. South Tamar is without any important improvement, although the pitches generally are making good returns, with every probability of increased produce.

From Tincroft an improvement is reported in the 70, west on Grout's lede now worth 35l per for On Chemple's lede in the wives sinking entered to the state of the survey sinking the survey sink

pitches generally are making good returns, with every probability of increased produce.

From Tincroft an improvement is reported in the 70, west on Gront's lode, now worth 35l, per fm. On Chapple's lode, in the winze sinking under the 50, west of downright, some good stones of ore have been met with. On Dunkin's lode, since clearing out the levels and patting in footway, &c., five pitches have been set at a high tribute, and 30 tons of ore will be ready for next sampling. The mine is reported, upon a recent inspection, to be in a sound, healthy, and prosperous state.

At Great Wheal Baddern, they have just set the new powerful steam-stamps, 36-in., to work on tin—which they intend bringing speedily into the market. The next monthly sale of lead is expected to be 50 tons.

At Wheal Russell, the lode in the shaft is 12 ft. wide, orey throughout. The junction of two other lodes will be cut at about 7 fms. deeper. A new pitch has been set, at 8s. in 1l., under the 26 fm. level; and 44 tons of copper ore, or upwards, will be sampled on Tuesday. The mine is looking remarkably well.

The new discovery at Bat Holes continues equally promising; a horse-whim has been erected at the Cornish shaft, to draw the tributers' ore; and the New Venture level has been set to drive 3 fms., at 7l. per fm.

The Wheal Basset account for July and August showed—Copper ores sold, 4766l. 8s. 7d.; tin sold in Sept., 534l. 2s.; materials, 17l. 4s. 9d. (less dues, 333l. 7s. 4d.) = 4964l. 8s.—Labour cost, 2113l. 18s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 690l. 16s. 11d.—showing profit of 2159l. 12s. 11d.: add balance from last account, 507l. 10s. 9d. = 2667l. 3s. 8d.—By dividend of 10l. per share, 2560l.; carrying to next account, 107l. 3s. 8d. A report was read from Capts. W. and T. Richards and J. Pope, entering into a minute detail of the various workings, and representing the sett as being in a very productive position. The credits for the next meeting will exceed the present by upwards of 500l., which will allow of a dividend of 10l., and increase the

wards of 500l., which will allow of a dividend of 10l., and increase the balance in hand.

At the South Tolgus meeting, held at the mine, on Wednesday, the accounts for July and August were presented, showing—Balance last account, 325. 19s. 5d.; ores sold (less dues), 1886. 11s. 1d. =2212l. 10s. 6d.—Costs and merchants bills, 1145. 14s. 3d.; engine and crusher, 316l. 2s. 11d.

—By dividend of 2l. 10s. per share, 640l.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 110l. 13s. 4d.

At Treleigh Consols meeting, the financial statement shows a balance in hand of 1068l. 11s., after discharging all liabilities. The mine has improved of late, and may now be considered in a promising position.

At Caradon United meeting, a call of 2l. 10s. per share was made, and a special meeting convened, to take the state of the mine into consideration.

At a general meeting of Black Cratag adventurers, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The prospects of the mine are considered highly satisfactory. Resolutions were passed for adopting measures which will emble them to carry on the operations more viagorously.

Two meetings of the Mining Company of Wales have been held—the directors on Monday, at which detailed reports were submitted, explanatory of the position and prospects of the undertaking; on the following day the proceedings were explained to the shareholders, and additional letters from the agents submitted.

At the Wheal Arther (Calstock) meeting, the cost-sheet for September was approved and paid. A financial committee was appointed, and a report from the agent presented, which stated the adit had been cleared upwards of 100 fathoms, and the shaft (2 fathoms east of main dam) about 14 fathoms in depth.

wards of 100 fathoms, and the snatt (2 fathoms east of main day) about 14 fathoms in depth.

At the East Trescoll meeting, the cost-sheets to end of Sept., amounting to 1141. 16s. 5d., were agreed to and paid. An engine is to be purchased of sufficient power to put the mine down 40 fms., during the erection of which a smaller engine is to be employed. Reports from Capts. Pinch and Harpur were read, announcing the discovery of a lode of considerable value, and representing the sett generally as holding out prospects of being of great value.

siderable value, and representing the sett generally as holding out prospects of being of great value.

At the Treloweth meeting, the April and May accounts showed—Mine cost (including steam-engine and boiler), 2472L; received by call, 1000l.: leaving balance against the mine, 1472l.—to meet which a call of 30s, per share was made. The report recapitulated the past and contemplated prospective operations, which the mining agent confidently anticipates will prove satisfactory.

At the Moditonham and Marraborough meeting, the accounts showed that 512l. had been paid on shares; the expenses had been 365l. 19s. 11d.—leaving in hand, 146l., from which the September cost (estimated 70l.) will have to be paid. Capt. Billing thus concludes his report—"Daily observation and experience tell me that the mine cannot fail in giving satisfaction to the shareholders."

At St. Blazey Consols meeting, the accounts showed—Balance from

tisfaction to the shareholders."

At St. Blazey Consols meeting, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 3061. 17s. 7d.; July and August cost, 4441. 10s. 9d.: dues on tin sold 19th September, 34. 18s. 2d.—7551. 4s. 6d.—By call, 3841.; tin ores sold, 921. 12s. 3d.: showing balance due from adventurers, 2781. 12s. 3d. A call of 31. per share was made; and the necessary machinery is to be erected for working the Church-lane and other south lodes. The workings on the tin ground are considered favourable, and the copper lode is represented as producing some grey copper, and looking "kindly."

To the list of dividends given in last week's Journal, we have to add—the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, 20 per cent; the Cobre Mining Company, 41. per share; and the report of the South Australian Mining Association (the Barra Barra), received in August, announced that a dividend of 200 per cent, had been paid in April.

The reports this week from the mines in Wales are of a very favourable character. Esgair Libe is represented as much improved since the last

The reports this week from the mines in Wales are of a very favourable character. Esgair Liee is represented as much improved since the last advises. At Liwynmalees, the 8 fathom level is still in good ore; the stopes are also productive, and the mine generally improved. A Nanty-Car a very considerable improvement has been made; the lode in the bottom of the whim-shaft is now 2½ feet wide, nearly solid. The main shaft will intersect the lode in course of a few weeks. At Cefn Bruno improvements are taking place in the adit level and other parts of the mine. At Cwmystwith, the 30 west is looking better; the 30 cast is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom—other points are looking well.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Basset, Treviskey and Barrier, South Tolgus, Tincroft, Tamar Consols, Stray Park, Trebune, Black Craig, Daren, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Crebor, Wheal Langmaid, Wheal Rassell, Wellington, Venton, West Goginan, Kirkeudbrightshire, Alt-y-Crib, Butterdon, Wheal Franco, Nant-y-Car, Bedford United, East Buller, South Tamar, Heignston Down, Shebn, Warleggan Consols, Bryn-Arian, Cwm Erfin, Hennock, Alfred Consols, Tremayne, West Francis, Carn Brea, &c.

In Foreign Mines transactions have taken place in United Mexican, Imperial Brazilian, National Brazilian, Limares, St. John del Rey, Cobre, Santiago, &c.

The Linares report to the 21st of Sept. heat been received, and the per-

ou m with the as a fit of the gu

Sautiago, &c.

The Linares report to the 21st of Sept. has been received, and the accounts are even more favourable than the last. In the bottom of San

Antonio winze the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. In the 31, east of Shaw's shaft, the lode has also improved; and the tribute pitches continue to look well. The quantity weighed in stock during the week:—23 tons 13 cwts; remaining at the mines, and in store at Seville and Malaga, 321 tons 6 cwts. The Copiapo usual monthly report, dated 27th July, has been received. The Copper Mines of Checo and San Pedro are looking much the same as last reported. La Compania has improved very much. In sinking the shaft below the 10, the lode is found 2½ ft. wide—1. R. rich ore; the 10 cast is in a beautiful lode, 9 in. of which is rich ore of 30 per cent. The produce for June is 54 tons. The Silver Mines are looking remarkably well; the returns from Al Fin Hallada have exceeded the estimate given in the last report. The Gold Mines are represented in a very on-couraging position.

couraging position.

The Imperial Brazilian Company have received letters to the 13th July, which state the return from Gongo Soco as 5 lbs. 9 ozs. 12 dwts. The new stamps have been set to work; and it is expected that the next returns will show a produce from them.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. state, that there has not been a large amount of business done in mining shares since their last. In railway shares, on the other hand, the transactions have been extensive, at advancing prices.

### LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LUMBINA, OC	TOBER 4, 1950.
Bar, bolt, & square, London . 25 2 6 Nail rods 6 0 0 Hoops 7 0 0 Sheeta (oingles) 7 12 6 Bars, at Cardiff & Newport 4 12 6 Refined motal, Wales* 3 5-3 12 6	Tile
Do. anthracite* 3 10 0	Sheet 17 15 0
Pigs in Wales 3 0 0	Ping 18 5 0
Do. do. forge 2 5 0-2 10	Bot lend
Do., No. 1, Clydenet cash 2 3 0 Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron 2	White ditto 25 0 0
for bars, rails, &c., free on 3 10 0	Patent shot 20 10 0
board at Newport*	FOREIGN LEAD. A
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler 7 4 10 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0 0
plates, &c., ditto	ENGLISH TIN.
Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow 2 15 0	Block per ciot. 4 0 0
Toughened Pigs in Wales. 3 10-3 15	Bar
Staffordshire bars, at the works 5 5 0 Rails4 12 6-4 15	ments for methyles (or supportable, or side sector of a control of a
Chairs (Clyde) 4 0 0	Banca, H. C 3 19 0
Andread of the selection of the selectio	Ditto, for Export only
FOREIGN IRON. b	Straits 3 17 0
Swedish	TIN-PLATES, I
PSI	IC Coke per box 1 7 6
Gourieff	IC Charcoal 1 13 0
Archangel	IX ditto 1 19 0
POREIGN STEEL,	SPELTER, 71
Swedish keg	Ditto, to arrive
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb. 0 0 9 Tough cakeper ton 79 10 0	English sheet per ton 21 0 0 Quicksilvero per lb. 3s. 9d.

scarce, and without alteration.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—We have no new feature to report in our market this week.

Large export orders for copper have been refused at 94d, per lb., the expectation being pretty confidently entertained, that at the trade meeting on Tuesday next an advance of 4d, per lb. will 6e established. It cannot be denied, that the reduction to 9d, per lb., which took place on the 18th August, and lasted, in effect, barely a month, was premature and ill-advised—ending, as it undonitedly did, to unweitle the market, and there being no adequate cause that could be adduced in favour of the measure. We trust the advance above alluded to may be permanent, so to speak—steady prices being identical with the interests of all parties in the trade. Iron still quiet, with a steady demand, at the rates last quoted.

Letters from Amsterdam mention more animation in the market for Banca tin, and the price has rallied to 50 florins, at which purchases could be made at last accounts. The total imports into Amsterdam and Rotterdam during September were 95,767 slabs, against 107,138 slabs in September, 1849. The stocks on the 1st inst. were 21,769 slabs, against 19,678 slabs at same date last year.

BOMBAY, August 31.—English and Swedish bar-iron are in good inquiry, as also lead and spelter. The supply of copper in the hands of the bazzar Geslers is rather large, and all descriptions of this metal are looking dall.

### ACCIDENTS.

Wolverhampton.—A serious accident happened on Lord Ward's railway, at Hart's-hill, to Benjamin Woodall, a butty collier under his lordship. It appeared that the unfortunate man was riding on a train of loaded waggons, and while the train was descending the incline portion of the railway, he attempted to jump off, when, his left foot catching the wheel of the waggon, he fell, and the whole of the other waggons passed over both his legs, frightfully lacerating and fracturing them, both of which had to be amputated, the left requiring to be taken off above the knee.

left requiring to be taken off above the knee.

Oldham.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Robin Hill Coal-pit.—Mr. John
Evans, son of Mr. Edward Evans, the proprietor, accompanied by Henry Got, the underlooker, descended to inspect a tunnel which was in course of driving, but which has been
suspended for some time, in consequence of the turn-out of the colliers. When they had
proceeded some distance, they, with proper caution, left their candles, and proceeded
without them; but it appears their moving up the tunnel caused a current of the gas,
which communicated with the candles, and the explosion ensued; both men are seriously
injured, but it is hoped out of danger. Other men in another part of the mine felt the
ranh of air consequent on an explosion, and immediately went to their rescue.

Explosion of a Powder-mill in Carlatings.—In convenience of the cost of powder for

sh of air consequent on an explosion, and immediately went to their rescue. Explosion of a Powder-mill in Christians.—In consequence of the cost of powder for ining purposes in the neighbourhood of Christians, several merchants formed them-ves into a company to establish powder-mills, in order that a cheap supply might be stained. At the commencement of the year works were erected at Nygaard, about 12 les from the capital, and supplied with all the requisite machinery. The day after the Arks were opened a terrific explosion took place, which entirely destroyed them, so that urcely a vestige remains. Six men, who were at work on the premises, were killed, cause he as yet been assigned for the explosion: the authorities, by the last accounts, are endeavouring to investigate how the accident had occurred. Lightling of Chilery Owner, — W. Morrit was killed while working at the Top Loden Pit-

were endeavouring to investigate how the accident had occurred.

Liability of Colliery Owners.—W. Morris was killed while working at the Top Lodge Pit
Farnworth, belonging to Messrs. Knowles and Sons. This being the first case arising
under the recent Act of Parliament relating to collieries, wherein it is required that in
case of accident a report of the particulars shall be made to the Secretary of State, and
having been omitted to be done, thereby rendering the proprietors liable to a penalty of
not less than 104., or more than 244. The inquiry was, consequently, adjourned—Act the
adjourned inquest, Mr. John Knowles was present, and stated that he was not aware
the Act had come into operation, otherwise he would have most cheerfully compiled with
its requirements, believing it to be a very proper one. The death being clearly accidental, arising from the carelessness of deceased, the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Westhoughton.—John Cowburn was killed by a quantity of coal falling upon him. in

dental, arising from the carelessness of decoased, the jury returned a verdict accordingly. Weathoughton.—John Cowburn was killed by a quantity of coal falling upon him, in the Albert Colliery, belonging to Mr. John Craig.

South Wheat Tolqua.—As John Riddle was going to the surface from his work, he fell through a doorway which was open to let down the capstan rope, in order that the shaft might be repaired. The unfortunate man fell on a plunger head about 10 fms. below, by which he was so severely injured, that he died in a few hours after being carried home.

THE RECENT COLLERY EXPLOSION AT AIRDRIE.—It will be remembered that in July last an explosion took place in a coal mine pear Airdrie, by which 18 unfortunate persons were instantaneously deprived of life. At the Glasgow Circuit Court of Justiciary, on Wednesday, the lessee and the manager of the works, James Sneddon and John Sneddon, his son, were placed upon their trial in respect to this catastrophe. They were charged, in the language of the indictment, with culpable homicide, as also culpable neglect of duty, in se far as, having had the super-intendence of the pit form January to the end of July, and in particular from the poried betwirt the 12th and 23d July, and it being their duty to secure safe and proper vanillation, as as to prevent the undue accumulation of gas, for which purpose they cought to have kept closed by an air-tight brattice, or seen that there was so kept a communication by the downeast vent, or compartment of the Killrongue coal seam, to a wrought out waste lying above it, as also to have caused to be maintained and preserved due air-courses down the said vent, to the whole of the workings, in an air-tight manner and in particular so to keep the throughers, or open spaces between two pillars adjoining two passages leading in opposite directions along lower dip of the seam, as also to revet and keep trap-doors on all roads, or openings, connected with the leadings in a secure manner; as also to provide a sufficient furnace, or cube, of due size and construction, and to keep a fire burning therein, so as to raise a sufficient draw, or one significant furnace, or cube, of due size and construction, and to keep a fire burning therein, so as to raise a sufficient draw, and the down the secure of the secure of the secure of the camp, in consequence of which, on the 23d July last, an explosion of fire-damp replay, nevertheless, did culpably neglect each or one or other of these things, in consequence of which, on the 23d July last, an explosion of fire-damp rules the proper of the case for the

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON—GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, at Nine o'clock A.s., a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to Facilizate the Study of Goology, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the Arrs. The Lectures will be flustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens.—Farther particular may be obtained at the Secretary office.

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Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons concerned in Biasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a threat evenuals that its centre, which being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. The Safety Fuse is now protected by a Second Patent, and manufactured by greatly improved machinery.

BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEN, Contractors BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

Ticketings for about 100 tons (20 cwts.) Newtonards Lead Obe.

Douglas, Isle of Man, September 26.

Bidders.	Price	per	Zon.	
J. P. Eyton (purchaser)	. £10	5	6	
Newton, Keates, and Co	. 10	3	6	
Tamar Smelting Company	. 8	0	0	
Pontifex and Wood	. 8	6	6	
Combmartin and North Devon Smelting Company	. 8	10	0	
Thomas Somers		11	6	
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	. 9	0	0	
Locke, Blackett, and Co	. 9	0	0	

#### COPPER ORES

Sampled Sept. 18, and Sold at While's Hotel, Pool, October 3.

	Tons.	play Th	Pr	ice.	7 11	Mines	Tona.	atti,	-	Pric	
Wheal Seton	. 94	****	7 5	0	100	Camborne Vean			£7	16	0
ditto	66		4 11	6	1 582 C	ditto	52		. 3	15	0
ditto	65		6 19	M16 -	3184316	ditto	51		0.1	11	0
ditto	64	****	3 0	HARRY!	67 00	Wheal Francis	50		- 3	13	0
ditto	60	****	5 9	enton s	M 1.0	Wheat Basset	104		4	14	0
ditto	99	****	5 0	6	14 54.87	ditto	90		. 3	3	6
ditto	55		4 17	0	100	ditto	73	****	6	12	6
ditto	54		3 14		10	ditto	65		16	16	6
ditto	50	44.55	6 3	6.	5 30 2051	ditto	60	***	- 4	8	0
ditto	40	****	2 11	0.	12 220	ditto	56		- 6	12	6
ditto	25		1 10		1 50	Condurrow	87		4	16	6
Pendarves	- 58	** **	4 15		0.85	ditto	82		1	11	6
North Pool	.103	****	3 14		profit le	ditto	63	***	3	14	0
ditto	100	****	3 4	6	17	ditto	59		7	2	6
ditto	97		3 14	6	7100	ditto	55	****	7	11	6
ditto	94		3 9	6	in	ditto	12		1	10	0
ditto	79	****	2 5	6	1180	East Pool	64		1	15	0
ditto	70		2 10		-	ditto	62		3	4	6
ditto	61		2 4	6	- 100	ditto	61	****	-1	17	6
Tincroft	. 95		4 2	6		ditto	50		6	12	0
ditto	82	****	2 18	0	100	ditto	30		0	6	0
ditto	81		2 4	6	-	South Wh. France	es 86		6	15	6
ditto	63		6 0	6	- Care	ditto	78		6	15	6
ditto	60		3 9	6	-	ditto	45		10	15	6
ditto	59		4 7	6.	1600	ditto	15		7	14	6
ditto	58		4 3	6	100	North Roskear	70		6	18	6
ditte	37		6 2	6	1.60	ditto	50		8	14	0
ditto	36		1 13	6	W.	ditto	40		1	16	6
ditto	13		7 4	0	1	Fowey Consols	92		6	15	0
East Wh. Crofty	96		6 5	0		ditto	63		- 5	18	6
ditto	86		4 11	0	100	Dolcoath	46		7	13	0
ditto	82		6 1	0	1177	ditto	38		4	7	0
ditto	81		5 5	0		ditto	35		3	2	6
ditto	49		2 6	0	110	West FoweyCons			8	12	6
Dudnance	35		4 4	6	100	South Crinnis	38		5	11	0
Longclose	32		4 13	0	POLIT	Wh. Busy	28		3	11	0
Camborne Vean	87		4 9	0	J. 100	ditto	6		3	5	0
ditto	86		1 18	6	150	Gramb, & St. Au			3	0	6
ditto	73		6 4	6	100	Bell and Lanarth			2	15	0
31010				4					-		1

#### TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wh. Seton	685	£	3361	6	0	East Pool	267		£ 765	6 17 15 5 11 10 18 18
North Pool	604		1886	7	0	South Wh. Frances	224		1711	17
Tincroft	579		2257	18	0	North Roskear	160		992	15
East Wh. Crofty ?		and a		more r	-	Fowey Consols		****	994	5
Dudnance	460		2322	0	6	Dolcoath	119		626	11
Longclose		14.1	1	- 1		West Fowey Cons.			472	10
Camborne Vean ?	403	13.7	1090	•	c	Bouth Crinnis Wh. Busy	38		210	18
Wh. Francis	401	****	1939	9	0	Wh. Busy	34	** **	118	18
Wh. Basset	448		2986	16	0	Gramb. & St. Aub.	15		45	7

Condurrow ..... 358 .... 1637 0 6 Bell and Lanarth.. 9 .... 24 15 0 

### COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal			£ 952	1	0	
Vivian and Sons	740	*****	3087	8	0	
Freeman and Co.	471		2250	11	3	
Greenfell and Sons	628	****	3526	16	0	
Crown Company			100	15	9	
Sims, Willyams, and Co	842		4477	9	3	
Williams, Foster, and Co					6	
Schneider and Co	508		1866	2	9	
Total tons.	4700	£	22,354	1	6	

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Audrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea 657—Tywarnhayle 582—Par Consols 285—Wheal Buller 273—Affred Consols 285—Wheal Buller 273—Affred Consols 285—Wheal Agar 44—St. Aubyn and Grylls 33—South Wheal Fortune 20—Wheal Friendship 17—Wheal Union 8—East Wheal Treasury 8—Godelphin 7.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 2788 tons.

quantity of ore to be sold, 2788 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria 1517—West Caradon 297—Marke Valley 293—Fowey Consols 250—Wheal Friendship 210—Holmbush 150—Phonka Mines 151—Bedford United Mines 119—Wheal Pink 22.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 3009 tons.

QUARTERLY SALE OF COPPER ORES IN CORNWALL-SEPT. 30. Copper ores, 38,394 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 3104 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.—Amount of Money, 204,1914, 8s. 6d.—Average produce, 8 1-16th.—Average standard 991, 10s.—Average price per ton, 51, 6s. 6d.

NO SALE at SWANSEA on Tuesday last, 1st of October.

\*.\* We are unable to attend to many letters which reached us this morning;—the reports of Carthew Consols and Wheal Penhale are also omitted for this reason.

#### RICES OF MINING SHARES.

12	at in London, we trust the agunts, and others interested, will easiet us, by for ariling any corrections with which they may be acquainted—our object being to essent as perfect a list as can be procurred.  BRITISH MINES.
Shar 1000	Company Paid. Price.
1024 1248 1624	Alfred Consols (copper), Hayle, Cornwall 8\$ 60 65 Alfrey-Crib (alwer-lead), Talybont, Cardiganshire 5 5 5 Balleswidden (tib), St. Just, Cornwall 9 14 Balloont Consols (tib), Uny Lelaut, Cornwall 49 30 Barristown (tsat), Carrick, Ireland 5 Barwign (siburched), Commell 49
128 905	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelaut, Cornwall
3650 4000 1280	Bawden (silver-lead), Cernwall Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Devon 24 Birch Tor and Vitter (din), Dartmoor, Devon 104 Bishopstone (silver-lead), South Wales 10 Bishopstone (silver-lead), South Wales 10
1500 5000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), South Wales
8000 1024 5000	Black Cruig (iead), Kirkeudbrightshire
100	Boainia Moor Consols (tin and copper), Boainin, Cornwall   1 3   10 122
2400	
107 406	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe, Cornwall 52 10 111 Butterdon (lead), Monheniott, Cornwall 5 54
2000 1000 1000	Bwich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire - 4‡ Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall 26 6‡ 7‡ Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall 7 7 7 6 Cameron's Steam Coni (coal), Swansea, Wales 7
20000 1168 256	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea, Wales
1536 1000	Carbona (ho and copper), Crowan, near Camborna 5 10
1000 3000 132	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall
200 113 500	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), near Wadobridge, Cornwall         3‡         7           Carvannall (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall         21‡         60 860           Charlestown (tin and copper), St. Austle, Cornwall         220         —           Combawn (léad), Callington, Cornwall         25‡         4‡           Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall         45         110           Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall         20         15 120           Coombe Valley Quarry (slate), St. Ginnis, Cornwall         14         7 7½           Copper Bettom (copper), Cirowan, Cornwall         5         7           Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire         9         10           Crand Gok Mour (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall         27         8           Crand obglaws (copper), Camborne         2         10
128 256	Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall
1000 1000	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall 14 7 75 Coombe Valley Quarry (slate), St. Ginnis, Cornwall 5 2 Conner Batton (copper) Covers Cornwall 7
900 211	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire
256 1000 128	Crane and Bejawas (copper), Camborne         2         10           Cwm Erfu (lead), Cardiganshire         4         3½         3½           Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire         60         70           70         70         70         70
7100	Derwent (sliver-lead), Cardigansaire
1040 1024 1000	Devon Great Consols (copper), near Taylstock 1 225 230
182 2560 10000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland   2   5
3000 1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall
2500 1024 128	East Buller (copper), near Redruth, Cornwall 2 5 6 East Carn Brea (copper), Rodruth, Cornwall 1 5
2048 150 256	
4000 128	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper), Gunnis Lake East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall 15 80
256 9090 256	East Soton and Wheal Maude, near Redruth, Cornwall. — 44 Least Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon 11 Least Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall 4 8 East Trescoli (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall 1 14
1000 128 94	East Trescoli (th), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall 1 14 East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes, Cornwall 1 93 East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall 125 110 120
512 128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn, Cornwall 50 500 525
1280 248 494	Esgair Liee (lead), Lianthangel-v-Croythin, Cardigan 2 3 34
1024 256 4000	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead), Wales
100 256	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper), Ireland   1
2500 256 96	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall
512 512 6000	Great wheat Baddern (tin and silver-lead), Kea, Cornwall 20 160 Gt.Wh. Rough Tor Cousols (copper), near Camelford 29 20
1026	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant, Cornwall 5
1024 6000 1500	Hawkmoor (copper), Calatock, Gunnis Lake
012	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard
1900 1024	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick
787 2018 252	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper and th), Lamerton 10
256 160 1000	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall
1000	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire
3600 6000 5000	Liyavi Iron (iron), North Wales
128 256 256	
1000	Moditorham & Marrishyo' (copper, &c.), Waterford, Ireland. 7 51 52
1024 200 3000	Montgomery (lead and copper), Montgomeryshire 6 Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire 24 Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire 34 Nanty-Car (copper), montgomeryshire 55 New East Crowndaid (copper and tin), Hogan (crownall North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Hogan (crownall North Wheal Basset (coppers) M. Just (Cornwall 25)
1024 6000	New East Crowndale (copper and tin), Tavistock 2 North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan, Cernwall 15 20
100	North Pool (copper and tip) Pool Cornwall
256 262	North Roskear (copper), Camborne, Cornwall 51 160 North Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall 21 21 North Wheal Lelsure, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall 1
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall 55g 659 Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall 2
1000 4934 2048	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (copper), Camborne, Cornwall 4
1000	Penzance Consols (III), Sancreed, Cornwall 228 3d 25
512 1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper), Tavistock, Devon 24 5.5   Plymouth Wheal Yeoland (tin), Plymouth, Devonshire 6 6 6 6   Ditto Proferential 15   Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall   150
2500 I	ghoswydol and Bachelddon (lead), North Wales 10 10
5000 J 2048 J 2048 S	Socks Mine (110), Roche, near St. Austle 5 6 7 Runnsford Combe (110), Devon 2 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
1024 5	South Balleswidden (tin), St. Just, Cornwall
1100 S	South Priendship Wheal Ann (copper & tin), Devonshire 30 28 30
1024 S	outh Moton (tead), Devonsaire 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 12
256 S 2000 S 256 S	outh Tolgus (copper), Redruth Cornwall 16 160 outh Tolgus (copper), Redruth Cornwall 28 5 8 outh Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 outh Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 outh Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales 1 30 335
124 8 256 8 0000 8	outh Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock, Cornwall 2 34 4
280 S 128 S	onthern and Western, Irisli (copper), Cork, Ireland 21 4 pearne Moor (copper), St. Just, Cornwall 30 40 pearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 10 100
256 S 94 S 128 S	t. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall
697 T 697 T	amar Consols (silver-lead), near Tavistock, Devon 3 24 avy Consols (copper), near Tavistock 8 34 32
140 1	olearne (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall 8 121
1024 T 2048 T	rebell Consols
512 7	regear Consols (antimony and silver-lead), St. Kew 1 2 21

BRITISH MINES-Continued.

HE MI			7.52	-	EGICL A
NOTICES	то	CORI	RES	PC	NDENTS.

on application of the Secretary of State for the Moles Department, Whitehand. The address of Mr. Treeseubocro is 105, Rall-meall, London.

"J. Y. (Bat Holes Mino, Minsterley).—In reference to the reply to the enquiry of this correspondent, which appeared in least weak's Journal, "A. C." writes.—'The docknown of the continuous trade carried on in the river which does not exist at Liverpool, as far as loading and unloading the ships is concerned. Neither have the Liverpool Docks, with one exception, the large and noble ranges of warehouses and vanits within their walls as in London. It may not be our of place to add that the commerce of Liverpool, as compared with London, great as it certainly is, is inferior in all respects, except in the import of cotton, and the export of the manufactured article. This is ascendible by the amount of the Custom' duties of London averaging nearly three issues that of Liverpool. London has more universel trade, is the heart of the commerce and exchanges of England and its dependencies with the world, and of which Liverpool can only be regarded as the strongest craw. Although Liverpool has made great articles of axe continually on the increase also, and of which there are no apparent signs of decay."

T. L. "(Liverpool).—Mr. D. O. Edwards, the inventor of the Atmopyre, 5, Sydney-place, Fullam-read.

M." (Newport).—Forward the communication—we will then state whether it can ap-

"M." (Newport).—Forward the communication—we will then state whother it can appear: if not, it shall be returned.

"J. H." (Newcastie-on-Tyne).—Bartlett's "Treatise on the Cost-book System" is published by Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, and can be had of any bookseller. J. H." (Derby).—We have forwarded a Namber of the Missing Journal containing the description required, but cannot say how the engine has answered, or the cost.

"Lloyd's "—A word often met with in English newspapers—is a great company of the agents of Lloyd's that they ascertain the workmanship of all vessels when upon the stocks, the injuries they receive in the course of their vessels, when agent the stocks, the injuries they receive in the course of their vessels, the nature of the repairs put upon them, their sailing properties, &c., and transmit all the particulars to the company in England. The accuracy and vigiliance of these agents have been matters of surprise to American and other ship-masters, or it is said that the condition and properties of United States' ships are as accurately understood in London as in Boston or New York. A Yankee skip-master, on making application at Lloyd's for innurance upon his vessel, observed that the officer referred at once to what proved to be a great alphabetical register, in which were recorded the names and other meno-recular to that establishment, from "A. I, red letter," down to the lowest insurable pseudiar to that establishment, from "A. I, red letter," down to the lowest insurable pseudiar to that establishment, from "A. I, red letter," down to the lowest insurable pseudiar to that establishment, from "A. I, red letter," down to the lowest insurable pseudiar to that establishment, from "A. I, red letter," down to the lowest insurable pseudiar to that establishment, from "A. I, red letter, insurance would be so and so class. In due time the Yankee was informed that the acute as a scenario and the sea of the vertex of the Yankee was recorded the names and other menus in the terms; that although

isurprise of the Yankee captain, in the language of romance writers, may be easier magined than described. He found they knew more of his vessel than he did himself, magined than described. He found they knew more of his vessel than he did himself, ments in lamps appeared in the Journal of the 17th August.

"A Smelter" (Keath).—Mr. Badd\* paper on the Economical Use of the Gascons Escape from Blast Furnaces at Iron Works, appeared in the Journal of the 10th August.

"N. R." (Liverpeel).—The premium offered by the Glamorganshire Canal Company for the best machine for transferring coal from barges into the holds of vessels, was awarded to Mr. G. W. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Type, and Mr. W. D. Burlinson, Sunderland.

"A. R." (Beffast).—We have inquired at the principal chemical publishers, but do not find that any such work as the one mentioned by our correspondent has over been circulated. Parkes's "Chemical Catechism," and the "Post-office London Directory," will supply all the information.

"A Radder" (Lostwithiel).—Compressed air has been successfully applied to mining purposes, and is now in use at the colliery of Mesers. Allan and Mann, Govan, N. B.

"A Reader" (Lostwithiel).—Compressed air has been successfully applied to mining purposes, and is now in use at the colliery of Mesers. Allan and Mann, Govan, N. B.

"A Resder" (Lostwithiel).—Compressed air has been successfully applied to mining purposes, and is now in use at the colliery of Mesers. Allan and Mann, Govan, N. B.

"A Resder" (Lostwithiel).—Compressed air has been successfully applied to mining purposes, and is now in use at the colliery of Mesers. Allan and Mann, Govan, N. B.

"A Category of the destination of the colliery of Mesers. Allan and Mann, Govan, N. B.

"A Category of the destination of the successfully applied to mining purposes, and the successfully applied to the destination of the successfully applied to the successfully applied to mining purposes and the doubt of the successfully applied to mining purposes. The doubt of the successfu

The Condurrow Mine account meetings are always held on the third Monday of each alternate month; consequently the next falls due on the 21st inst., and not the 14th, as stated in last Joarnal.

"A Regular Subscriber" should inform us the name of the mine to which he altudes, when and at what price he purchased, and at what he is desirous of selling. We are indebted for most of the quotations in our Share List to the brokers, whose names we are always ready to furnish, as an authority for their correctness.

"H. A." (Brighton).—The objects of the "East Cornwall Association for Mining and other purposes" are, the purchase of mine ahares, to take mine sets and develops the other two work mines, to parchase mines about the be abandoned for want of capital, and to purchase, by private contract or otherwise, mine materials. For further particulars, address Mr. G. W. Pickthorn, Modition Cottage, Callington.

"L. M." (Bolton).—The cornading stone is sometimes nearly colouriess, and somewhat translucent, but more often has a green or greyful tit, done and the stone of the ston

DEVON GREAT CORBOLS MINERS COMPARY.—The able and interesting account of valuable mines, by Mr. J. H. Murchhon, having been for some time out of print that gentleman having kindly consented to revise it up to this time for re-public we intend, in a week or two, to present it again to our readers.

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-Street, London.

and Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietor

## MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5, 1850.

The Minime Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Our readers may remember that, about two years since, an association was formed in London to work the silver mines of Guadalcanal, in Spain. These mines had been originally worked in the time of the Emperor Charles V., by a goldsmith of the name of Fugges, who obtained such a noble fortune, principally through their intromportality, that he was enabled to lay the foundation of their instrumentality, that he was enabled to lay the foundation of the instrumentality, that he was enabled to lay the foundation of the princely house of Fugger Barenhausen, which to this day is considered one of the greatest in Germany, and, as such, figures in the Almanach de Gotha. Tradition stated that their riches were so the Almanach de Gotha. great that it was a common proverb in Spain to use the expression of ser rico som en Fucar. Accounts are yet to be seen in the Spanish Mining Archives, which prove that this wealth was founded on something more substantial than mere hearsay. The supposed cause which led to their abandonment was stated to be that, not having paid the rightful Crown dues, a Government inspection was appointed; the proprietors, to avoid the pains and penalties consequent on such exposure, previous to the visit of the Government agents, let the water in the mine, so as to clude any discovery of their defalcations. Such was the account which had been handed down, and was generally believed in the Peninsula, Some Englishmen undertook, in conjunction with some Spaniards, to fork the water, and again explore the mine. A company was formed in London, competent agents were sent out, and the mine was again in full activity. So confident were the directors of success in their operations, that a meeting was subsequently held to raise fresh capital, in order to smelt the produce on the spot; this, however, was negatived. In the meantime, preference shares had been issued, and although the smelting progreat that it was a common proverb in Spain to use the expr

ject had fallen to the ground, the most sanguine expectations were entertained that the mining operations would be profitable. These anticipations were not verified; and, in the spring of the present year, Capt. JOHN RIVE, an experienced miner, who had been some time in Mexico, where he had earned a well-merized name, was dispatched to inspect the mines of Guadanal; this gentleman, on his return, reported rather favourably, and advised the prosecution of certain workings. The directors called a meeting to hear his report, which was but thinly attended; it was then resolved that his suggestions should be carried out. Another meeting was then called to confirm the resolutions of the former meeting, when, wirebide dicks, there were not sufficient shareholders present to constitute it legal, or in any way valid. In the meanwhile, liabilities were becoming due, for which the directors were responsible, and the shareholders, who should have borne their quots, were absent. Attempts were made to raise new capital, giving a preference to the old shares, and the latest accounts we hear are, that this project has falled; the Spaniards have likewise selzed the machinery, plant, &c., and, if any company is formed, it will be one strictly private. In many cases it has been our province, although unwillingly, to accuse the direction of want of energy or knowledge in the mainagement of the affairs of companies, but in this case the blame solely resist on a portion of the shareholders, who, if they had paid up their calls, as honourable men would have done, might have avoided the total loss of capital and property which has new unfortunately taken place. At the last meeting, one of the directors, while deploring the state of the company, observed that, if all the calls were paid up, there would be sufficient to cover all liabilities, and something to carry on the works with; but, unfortunately, it being a scrip company, they did not know who were the holders of the shares; consequently, they (the directors) were liable to the h

BATTERS' COAL-WEIGHING MACHINE.

BATTERS' COAL-WEIGHING MACHINE.

We had an opportunity, on Thursday last, of witnessing, at the Bull Hotel, Bishopsgate, an ingenious machine, adapted to the most useful of purposes—that of weighing coals on delivery. Batters, Clements, and Morton, the coal merchants of Westminster, have patented the invention; and the experiments were made in the presence of an assemblage of gentlemen connected with the word materially lessened, if not entirely suppressed. The machine itself is aimple in the extreme; and we cannot refrain from remarking, that it is a simple in the extreme; and we cannot refrain from remarking, that it is a materially lessened, if not entirely suppressed. The machine itself is aimple in the extreme; and we cannot refrain from remarking, that it is a material personal, an idea so simple, but fraught with so much importmatter of astonishment, an idea so simple, but fraught with so much importmatter of astonishment, an idea so simple, but fraught with so much importmate to the public generally, should have remained so long undeveloped; and ance to the public generally, should have remained so long undeveloped; and ance to the public generally, should have remained so long undeveloped; and it is a question in our minds if it does not as much demand the interference of the Legislature to compel all coals to be weighed on delivery as some years to be previded with weights and scales when delivering coals, and in all cases to be provided with weights and scales when delivering coals, and in all cases to be provided with weights and scales when delivering coals, and in all cases to be provided with weights and scales when delivering coals, and in all cases to be provided with weights and scales when the increasing coals, and in all cases to be provided with weights and scales when the increasing coals, and in all cases to be provided with weights and scales when the increasing coals, and in all cases to be provided with weights and scales when the coals, if required, by the part of the provided interfe

THE METAL TRADE IN SPAIN.—From a variety of causes, merely owing to the want of good workmen and easy transport, the mineral resources of this country have not been hitherto adequately developed. We were in hopes that when a liberal policy was adopted here with regard to the produce of Spain, that the Castilians would have immediately reciprocated; the duties on foreign from were such that a premium was offered to smugglers, and an incentive to crime. We had hoped that the cheap production of iron in the Asturias would have prevented this, unfortunately the works there have not arrived at the development that was anticipated; and, consequently, the whole of the iron manufacture of Spain is in the hands of the clique who govern the market of Saville—and all Spain. The present duties are almost prohibitory to any articles of foreign manufacture; but if the extravagant duties which the Spainsh masters wish the next Cortes to carry into effect are passed, there can be no doubt, from its provisions, that British produce cannot hope to enter the country. The Spaniards wish for cheap iron, and mining industry especially is retarded from the heavy cost of materials, which are either farmished from the expansive forges of Saville, or the costly ones of Biscay, who furnish a seenisteel when only iron is required. In our next Journal we shall publish an account of the present tanil, with the proposed alterations, and the probable effects of the changes.

GUNPOWER IN FERNOR.—The Moniteur publishes the decree of the President of the Rapublic, regulating the price of gunpowder. From January next, the price of fine gunpowder sold for exportation is fixed at 4f. the kilogramme, in place of 9f. 50c.; and extra fine at 5f. the kilogramme, in place of 9f. 50c.; and extra fine at 5f. the kilogramme, in place of 9f. 50c.; and extra fine at 5f. the kilogramme, in place of 15f. 50c.

Gerat Central, Gas Consumens Company.—In order that a communication may be effected with the works, and, in many cases, great the patentees, to lay down

danger avoided.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The tubes of this great structure are to be entirely roofed in, to protect them from atmospheric influences, with galvanized tinaed-iron, for which purpose 66,000 square feet will be required.

NEW MODE OF PREVENTING THE INCRUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—This is effected by placing sugar in the boiler. A manufacturer of Lyons has employed, instead of sugar, dextrine, as obtained from potatoe starch. About 6 lbs. of this syrup were placed in the boiler of an 8-horse power engine, working for a month at the rate of 14 hours a day. At the end of this time, the boiler when examined was found clean.

PARSET LAW REPORM LEAGUE.—The Association now forming under this

belier when examined was found clean.

PATENT LAW REFORM LEAGUE.—The Association new forming under this title, in order to secure the speedy amendment of the Patent Laws, is progressing, and will shortly appear before the public at meetings which all friends of industrial progress should attend. Provincial inventors and mechanics abould put themselves in communication with the society, and hold local meetings. A position to Parliament is preparing, which shows the necessity for the various amendments we have so often advocated, and which have been set forth, from time to time, in our columns for several years past by Mr. Campin, the patent agent, and other correspondents. We are hopeful of speedy success for the present agitation of the question, considering that the Government, after having put forward the Great Exhibition, in order to promote and strengthen industrial progress, will not allow it to be so stutified as to become a unere reflex of such improvements as have been effected hitherto, instead of giving also a comprehensive exposition of what is now being effected by national skill.

15

Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway
Annotto Bay Mining Association, Jamaica
Asturian Mining Company (coal, ron, &c.), Spain
Australian (couper), South Australia
Barossa Rauge (copper), South Australia
Barossa Rauge (copper), South Australia
Brazilian Ingerical (gold), Brazil
Cobing Mining Company (copper), Chaia
Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chaia
General Mining Association (from & coal), Nova Scotia,
Kinsighal Mining Association (giver), Germany
Linares (lead), Spain
Ditto New
Mexican Company (aliver), Mexico
Mexican and South American (silver), Mexico
National Brazilian (gold), Brazil
North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.
Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba
St. Join del Rey (gold), Brazil
United Maxican (aliver), Mexico
Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia 9 10 14# 64 4 4

FOREIGN MINES.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE STOCK AND SHARE MARKET, DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. Share. Paid. Pr. Sept. 1. Highest. Lowest.

Stocks and Shares.	Shire.	a decim	-	ngl	1100	Lag	96	96	ŧ.,
Stocks and				2008		Ta non		1 63s to	66
Stocks and Shares.  Consols  Exchequer Bills		a mine	6	es hor-		to hm	oosp	pm	. 1
Washaanar Bills							£708	684	
RAILWAYS.	Grank	£100		£2507		ALC: Y			
RAILWAYS. Brighton	5000	80	****	8		93	- 71	6	
Brighton	80	90		61		64	38	14	
		0.4		108		144	101		
Great Northern	25	100	****	604		734	** 604	73	
Great Western	100		****			1161	1091		
Great Western London and North-Weste	rn Stock	100		991			331	44	
London and North-Weste Midland	Stock	100	***	008			61	7	
Midland	20	174		- 62	** **	211	16	20	桂
North Staffordshire	433 2 4	33 2	4	164			0.41	69	4
Couth-Eastern	- Marata	100		65		100			
						164		67	
						22	16		
York, Newcastle, & Berw York and North Midland	50				4 & m	er cent	but in	shares t	lei
I die die de la fonde th	me entire r	ange ha	a not e	Xceedie	the b	and the	at has of	enrred s	inc

n in 1847.—Times.

Berehave Knockmis Gurthady Ballymus Lackamo Ballygah Crenebas Tigrony Shallee The

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204,1917. 88

8.09 per ce 1 cmt. 2 que

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#### STATISTICS OF COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN.

Of the sales of copper ores by public ticketing in Cornwall, for the quarter ending Monday last, 30th Sept., we now proceed to give our usual summary. The total quantity sold has been 38,394 tons, realising the sum of 204,191t. 8s. 6d., being an average price of 5t. 6s. 4d.; average produce, 8-09 per cent., producing 3104 tons 13 cwts. fine copper, requiring 11 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. ore to produce a ton of fine copper. As compared with the quarter ending 30th June last, the result is as follows:—

Sept. 30, 1850 Ton. June 30, 1850		3076	13	£304,191 8 205,095 1	0	4	15 6	6 4
Decreas	e 1,286	Inc. 38	8 De	c. £ 903 12	6	Inc. 4	0	3 0
And with the corn	respondin	g quarter	of 1849	as follows:	_			
	Ore.	Fine Co	pper.	Amount.		A	v. P	rice.
Sept. 30, 1850 Thus	38,394	3104	13	£204,191 8	6	***** 4		
Sept. 30, 1849	. 37,103	2099	17	194,495 11	- 6	*****	5	1 10
Increase	1,291	111	16	£ 9,696 17	-0		0	6

The total sales of Foreign, Irish, Welsh, &c., ores sold by ticketing at Swansea we inserted in our last Number, but for the purpose of rendering these statistics perfect in our columns this week, we again insert them

here; they were as follows:-		us this	Week,	we	m	gain in	sert	TIM	DEEL
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1850 June 30, 1850		ma	Amor 180,418 129,104	unt.	6	enwe	Av. £14	pri 6 8	ce. 7 8
Increase	1,300		£ 51,310	8	0		£ 2	17	11
And with the corresponding	quart	er of 1	849, as	follo	w	8:-			
	Tons.				М.	.65	Av.	pri	ce.
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1850 Sept. 30, 1849					6	*****		6	7
Increase	3,027	District S	£ 75,501	3	0	yr britis	£ 2	6	3
The above quantity of ore v	vas ma	de up	as follow	vs:-	_				
Foreign	Tons. 9,367	*****	Amo		6	4	Av.	pri 18	.00.
Irish					0	*****	6	18	4
Sundry ores and slags		****			0	****	. 9		0
Sundry ores and sings	280		1,485	14	u		- 0	16	- 2

Total	12,500	£180,415	4	6	POST OF	£14	6	7
The above amount of forei	gn ores	was composed	l as	fol	lows:-	23		
Australian Cobre Cuba Chil Kawak Santiagoi German	Tons. 2739 3737 1042 219	Amo £ 72,804 52,44 10,127 6,651 6,851	unt. 1 13 7 6 7 8 5 15 6 6 0 0		and we	F136.50	pri 11 6 14 14 3 16	7 0 4 8 1 1 6 10
And the Irish as follows:—	9367. Tons,	£188,351	3.25	6	ol if ni m robe	£16	18.	1
Berehaven Knockmahon Guftbadyne	1871 609	£ 14,06 3,38 890		600	20000	£ 7	10	4.5.4
Ballymurtagh Lackamore Balinoe	: 36 : 26	271 271	18	0 0	*****	7 9	15 17	6 8
Ballygahan Cronebane Tigreny	. 3	924 86	16	66		28 28 28	10 17 17	0 6
Dilation	. 10	1	, 10	0	*****		14	0

The above quantities of copper ores were purchased as follows: £19,589 17 0 £ 6 18 4

Companies.	O	ORNWA	LL.	L. SWANSEA.					TOTAL.					
Mines Boyal	Tons. 1804	9,447	s. d. 17 10	Tons. 168	£ 3,622	e. 11	d. 10	Tons. 1972	£ 13,070	z. 9				
Freeman & Co	7215		15 4	2934 995	27,732	11		9449	65,767	6				
renfell & Sons	6587	31,320	5 11	2536		17	0	9123	35,002 64,575	17	M			
rown Copper Co.		2,520		-	00,000	-	ď.	428	2,520	17				
ima & Comme	5184	25,576		1712	29,213		8	6896	54,789	8				
Villiams & Co	8576	55,462	13 2	2910	44,751	5	9	11486	100,313	18	1			
nglish Cop. Co.	fager 1	-	-	1049	12,599	18	7	1049	12,599	18				
chneider & Co.	3458	15,573	17 6	141	3,839	9	9	3599	19,413	7	11			
lason & Co	-	-	-	634	11,598	19	6	634	11,598	19	-			
ritish & For. Co.	-	A DE A	1000	211	8,054	10	9	211	8,054	10				
Zujandbolgani	38394	204,191	8 6	12590	180,415	4	6	50984	384,606	12	7			

PRODUCE OF THE PRINCIPAL COPPER MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPT. 30, 1830.

	FOR THE QUARTER EN			1990				
	Mines. Ticketings. Tons			unt.			Av.	pri
	Deson Great Consols 3 427	16	£2523	1 8	6	*****	25	18
	Consolidated Mines 4 4 957		1421		0	*****		11
	Carn Brea		1420		0	*****		6
	Par Consols 190				0		6	1
	Fowey Consols 161				0		5	
	West Caradon 3 109				6			10
	Wheal Basset 102	17			0			19
	North Roskear 146				6	** ** **		17
	United Mines 198				6		3	14
	Wheal Buller 103			119	6		6	17
	Treviskey and Barrier 2 100					** ***		17
	Tincroft 185							ii
	Tywarnhayle and Nancekuke 3 165			8 8			3	19
	Wheal Seton and Pendarves 3 143		632	11		*****	4	9
	North Pool 184	15					3	5
	South Frances 63	37	543	1 16		** ** **		10
	South Caradon 3 76	00	533	1 2		** ** **	7	12
	Wheal Friendship 3 67					*****	6	15
	South Tolgus 3						6	2
	Levant			18				8
	Alfred Consols 3 51						6	13
					- 20		4	9
	East Wheal Crofty, Dudnance, 2				ıŭ.		NO.	
		5	255	13	6		4	12
	West Wheal Treasury 3 40	8	2326	5 5	6		- 5	14
	Bedford United 3				0		6	7
	Stray Park, Camborna Vean, 3				ď			
	and Wheat Francis 54	7	2213	4	6		4	0
	Pold ce 2 2 33	0	1695	1	0		5	2
	Phœnix Mines 1 16				- 22	*****	9	17
	Treleigh Consols 3 34				0	*****	110	5
	Condurrow 30						4	8
	Wheal Comfort 3 47						2	6
	Wheal Ellen 16				0	** ** **	6	12
	Wheal Mary 3 27 Tresavean 3 34				6		3	
	Tresavean 34				6		3	17
	Wheal Agar         3         22           Wheal Tremayne         2         17           Wallington Mines         1         13				0	******		8
	Wheal Tremayne 2 17	2						12
	Wallington Mines 1				0	******	6	13
	A COMMONIAN CONTRACTOR OF THE COMMON OF THE				0		3	2
	Marke Valley 97					****	5	15
	Holmbush 1					*****	2	5
	Heighston Down	0			0	** ** **		18
	Dolcough 10				0	******	**	10
	East Pool 91				ě		. 9	
	West Whea! Seton 9				6			8
	West Whea! Seton 1 9	5			-		4	9
	POIDETTOW 19				a	*****	3	9
	Charlestown United 1 6	6			6			17
	Pendaryes Consols 10						3	
	Botallack 4	2				*****		
	Gonamena 1	3	270					0
	wheat Pink I A				8	*****	12	16
	Sundry stage and over	3			4		3	6
	West Wheal Jawal	7				*****		0
	wheat maiden as a second of the second of th	4						
	Cartinew Consols	6			6			350
	wheat Vyvyan	6			ä			7
	Whoal Jewel				0	** ****		18
	South Wheal Fortung 1	7				** ****		17
	Great Work 2							
					6	*****	4	10
	VV INCHE REALITY TARRANT AND					**		14
								13
	West Trethellan	4			-			4
	West Trethellan 2 3 Wheal Prosper 2 2 Tryphens 2 Trethellan 1 3 Trethellan 1 3			10			-	2
	Tryphena						14	10
1	Treiyon Consels			6	~			13
1	Wheat Clifford 2			6				11
1	Wheat Clifford 2 Wheat Mary Consols 2 Wheat Courtenay 1		1234 A	16			-	12
1	Wheal Courtenay I		Out Of					15
							0	16
	CIRDIONE SEISSTEASSICIONS		10		~			
1			10	8	×Π	***		14
	- Maria	10.7	9				200	14

£204,191 8 6 £5 6 4

Totals ..... 35,394

The total sales of lead ores by public ticketing, returns of which we have received for the quarter ended 50th Sept. last, have only amounted to 7964 tons, and realising 97.814.10s. 2d., being a falling off, as compared with the previous quarter, of 1859 tons, and 33,067. 14s. 2d.—the total in that period having been 9823 tons, and in money 130,884. 4s. The amount sold by East Wheal Rose alone has been less 5718., and Lisburne 2636l. Whether this difference arises from an actual falling off in the sales, or if only from our not having received so many returns in the late as in the previous quarter, we have no means of ascertaining, as there is no possible way of getting at the authentic details we do of the sales of copper ores in Cornwall and at Swansea. The following are the principal mines from whence the lead ores were sold:—

March 1985 of Cabinet Carlot C	Lan		Am		
East Wheal Rose	779	in cent	0408	15	6
Lisburne			7759	10	0
Trelawny		******	5941	14	0
Foxdale	400	*******	4457	10	0
Tamar			4118		0
Laxey			****	***	0
		******	3917		
Mary Ann			3595	17	6
Newtonards	385	** ** ** **	3524	10	0
Macs-y-safa	390		3333	0	0
Hendre	290	1	3034	14	6
Westminster	273	** *****	2906	0	0 -
Goginan	170	*******	2540		0
Lloc Mines	220	4	2524	10	0
Callington	240				
Talana	148	******		7	0
Talacre	195			12	6
Pen-yr-henblas		*******	2262	. 5	6
Maesyrerwddu	174		1853	19	6
Harodsfoot	148		1769	. 9	0
Shallee	128	*******		19	0
Jamaica		******		0	0
Deep Level				1	0
Cwmystwith	102	******	1689	11.50	
			1582	0	0
Machynlleth		*******	1469	. 9.	3
Wheal Golden			1435	19	0
Fron Fawnog	164		1396	8	0
Trehane	79	2000 1000	1327	15	6
Holmbush	70		1238	9	6
Halkin	108		1202	10	0
		******			
Cairnsmore	120	*******	1170	0	0
South Tamar	80		1150	0	0
Llanfair	44		1147	0	0
Bwich Consols	80	*******	1137	15	0
Great Wheal Baddern	79		1024	1	9
Belgrave	90		954	0	0
Pantymwyn	70	*******	693	17	6
Conlig			627	0	.0
Coetia Livs	49			14	
		*******	579		0
Talargoch		** ** ** **	511	6	0
Cwm Sebon	30		487	10	0
South Australia	35		467	5	0
Court Grange	36		449	11	0
Pant-y-celyn		*******	449	0	0
Wheal Adams	50		436	- 5	0
Strontia	40		412	0	ö
		*******		150	
Llwynmalees	30		308		0
Milwr oo ad oppgent to trained and on	32	40 65 . 4 00	849	1840	2.00 E
Casconroy	22		. 289	-6	0
Glengola	26	ALERA PE	253	10	0
Arkansas	1013	4101 3151	238	17	18 V
North Wheal Friendship	090	The very		1000	000
	19				0
Rhoswydol.		evelo:	192	13	1.8 30
Rhirwerth	12	**** ****	143	16	0
Dyfingwin	13		118	12	6
Tregorden	5		117	10	0
Bryntail	14		164	10	0
Merllyn	4		51	3	9
Pary's Mine	2	** *****	32	14	6
			-	71	1/6
Total	the 4	A	007		
Total Tons	204	20	1,821	10	2

Th

ie above lead ores were purchased as fo	llows:-		
Companies. Walker, Parker, and Co	Tons.	Amount.	
Walker, Parker, and Co	2067	£22772 3	6
Newton, Keates, and Co	1771	21887 8	3
Thomas Somers	661	9387 15	6
John Eyton and Co	770	8354 19	2
Sims, Willyams, and Co	576	7558 7	9
Panther Company	571	5762 10	
Tamar Smelting Company	319	5054 6	6
Locke and Co	227	4253 15	6
Penpoll Company	201	3287 8	6
Executor of the late Thomas Treffry	171	2705 16	6
Mather and Co	273	2693 0	6
Combmartin Company		2533 1	6
Thomas Michell and Son	111	1732 17	6
Pontifex and Co	27	232 17	6

£97.816 10 2 We have received the following, as among the private sales:-Total ..... 114

The quantity of tin for which we have received returns of sales is 186 tons sewts. I qr. 8 lbs., realising 78781. 13s. 3d., from the following mines:—

Mines.	Tons	cwt.	gr.	lbs.	T-110-70-3	Am	oun	t.	
Polberrow		0	ò	0 .		£2404	0	0	
Tincroft	. 54		0	0 .		2114	17	6	
Drake Walls	. 35	5	0	0 .		1490	13	9	
Mineral Court		7	3	21 .		699	11	9	
East Crowndale		18	0			354	17	6	
Plymouth Wheal Yeoland	. 6	10	0	0 .		300	0	0	
Birch Tor		0	.0	0 .		228	17	6	
South Friendship Wheal Anne		14	0	0 .	******	106	- 5	6	
Wheal Mary Emma		0	0	0 .		100	0	0	
Wheal Vincent		17	1	12 .		66	19	3	5773
Lamheroce Wheal Maria	. 0	6	0	3 .		12	10	6	1911
Total	186	18	1	8		£7978	13	3	

Which was purchased by the various smelting-houses as follows:-

Amount.
.62604 13 3
. 1399 19 9
. 1144 16 10
. 1002 8 8
. 988 1 9
. 284 15 0
. 232 7 6
. 221 10 6 

COFFER TUBING.—Mr. George Attwood, of Birmingham, has invented a new method of making tubing of copper, or alloys of copper, which consists in employing for that purpose the hollow rollers, made of copper, or copper alloyed with small quantities of other metals (and not soldered or brazed), which have been used for printing or otherwise operating upon cotton and other textile or woven fabrics, or upon paper or leather, and are worn out, or are no longer wanted for such purposes. The patentee first removes from the interior of such rollers the neb or notch usually formed therein or attached thereto, for the purpose of securing the roller firmly upon the iron or other spindle or mandril on which it is to be mounted: this he effects by means of a lathe or other suitable apparatus. He then heats the rollers, and reduces them to tubes of the desired diameter and substance, by passing them between suitably-grooved rollers and over a mandril, or by subjecting them to the action of a draw-bench, in the manner commonly practised for making tubes which are not soldered or brazed. The rollers are to be annealed from time to time, as may be necessary; and in some cases they are to be rolled more or less at a red heat. In this manner tubes may be made of the length, diameter, and thickness of metal meet suitable for use in the boilers and other parts of ateam-engines, in brew-cries and distilleries, for gas fittings, upholatery, sugar-works, and other purposes for which they may be required. In conclusion, the patentee says, "I claim the exclusive use of such rollers for the purpose of making tubing, as are usually known and commonly called copper rollers in Lancashire, and other places where they are made and used for printing and otherwise operating upon cotton and other textile or woven goods or fabrics, and upon paper or leather, and which have been used for one or other of those purposes, and which are worn-offer of the supposes of the kinds of tubing as aforesaid, contracted, or extended for the purposes of the kinds

Berzellus.—The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, have just issued among the members, a silver metal to commemorate the fame of this celebrated child of science. On the Inverse side is the portrait of this eminent chemist, with the inscription "Jacob Berzelius, nat, 1779; ob., 1848." On the obverse, a figure of Genius, unveiling the statue of Isis, decorated with chemical emblems, with this inscription.—"Aperit Enigmata, Condita Lustrat, Socio longe nobilissimo per annos XXX. Secratario Acad. Reg. Scient. Svec. C. J. Quarnstrom, inv. P. H. Lundgren, fec."

#### COAL IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

COAL IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

The present extensive and increasing number of steam vessels employed in the Indian seas renders every information respecting the discovery of coal in that hemisphere highly important. The opening of a seam of good coal in the Island of Labuan was thought would have made this a coaling depôt; but hitherto the Eastern Archipelago Company have not availed themselves, to any extent, of the immense advantages offered. The Dutch have, for some considerable time, evinced a most indefatigable perseverance in their search after coal, and they have been rewarded with success by the discovery of some very valuable coal-fields within their own colonial possessions. The country of Banjarmassing, in the south-cast of Borneo, has been carefully explored by them, and found to contain large deposits of excellent coal, which, although not very promising in appearance, burns well, and leaves but little ash. In 1846 a mine was opened at Riam, to the enst of Banjarmassing, on the River Batu Api; but after sinking a shaft 100 ft. deep, sickness attacked the Chinese workmen, and there being a great difficulty in obtaining labour, it was obliged to be abandoned. Further research was made in 1848, and very rich coal was found at Penjarron, about two days' journey from Banjarmassing. Sixteen layers of coal were cut through, nine of them adapted for working, being from 10 in. to 2 ft. thick. The beds are several miles long, the district is healthy, and the probability is that the Penjarron coal-field will give advantageous results. Abundance of coal has been found in Tenasserim, of excellent quality, said to be equal to English. In the large Island of Sumatra there is evidence of the existence of abundant fields of coal, quantities being washed down from the outerop during floods and the rainy season. The best coals, however, and the district likely to prove the most prolific in this necessary mineral is Labuan, and the northern extremity of the Island of Borneo. Here it is that a formal grant of coal,

ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF PLATINA IN THE ALPS .- This important discovery first took place in the year 1847, in the Chapeau Mountain, in the valley of Drac, in the Upper Alps. This metal was found in a grey copper or in the transition limestone. This grey copper contained about 12 per cent. of silver, and in addition to this was antimony, lead, zinc, and iron, with a small quantity of arsenic and sulphur. The lode was an admixture of quartz, dolomite, and barytes. Platina has been found in the alluvium of Columbia, the Ural, Brazil, Saint Domingo, in the diorite rock of the high mountains of Columbia, and the serpentine ones of Ural, but never before in the Alps. In the month of March, 1848, in the bournonite of the dolomite rocks near St. Arey, in the department of St. Isere, at Cavalles, in the mountain of Rousse, in gneiss, and talcoes schist passing into magnesian limestone; it has likewise been found associated with a green carbonate of copper ore, which gave, ascording to analysis, 50 per cent. of copper. It has likewise been discovered in Saxony, on the right bank of the Ruver Bens, in the territory of Presles; here it was in grey and carbonate of copper. Alightly argentierous. Specimens from the different localities were forwarded to the Paris School of Mines; but, atthough the presence of platina was discovered in several of the ores audject to analysis, it was found in too inconsiderable quantities to justify its exploration. The analysis was tried with litharge, and during the process of scorification, borax was occasionally added with carbonate of soda, carbonate of potassa, and chloride of sodium. When tried with nitro acid perfectly pure, traces of platina were discovered. In the nitric disablution also, when the silver was separated, and the residue evaporated to dryness. In this case use made of muriate of ammonia and the salts of tin. With aqua regia the same results were obtained. The mineral of Chapeau was found more difficult to assay than that of Cavalles; in one instance the mineral from that locality, which was very poor for silver, was nearly all pla discovery first took place in the year 1847, in the Chapeau Mountain, in the valley of Drac, in the Upper Alps. This metal was found in a grey copper ore

RAILEOADS IN THE ASTURIAS.—The immense mineral wealth which is well known to abound in this province, consisting of coal, iron, copper, lead, and cinabar, which are disseminated in nearly all parts of the province, has, with the exception of very few instances, afforded no returns to the adventuress, owing to the bad roads, expensive transport in bulleck drays, in some cases en mules' backs, combined with the unskilfulness of the labouring population; these hitherto have retarded the development of the mining industry of the province. Previous to the idea of railroads being mooted, the late M. Aguade, a wealthy Spaniard, settled in Paris, a native of the Asturias, who had obtained the concession of a coal mine at Sama de Langreo, saw the necessity of a goed road for his produce, and constructed, at his sole expense, a carriage way from Sama to Gijon; although this materially lightened the carriage, yet still it was so ineffective that coals carried only 25 miles from the mine cost 18s. per ten at the port of delivery; being a light, friable coal, they were broken, and in many cases a new acrening was almost always necessary. In the village of Sama de Langreo there are coal mines opened, and it is one of the largest coal distracts in the Asturias. On the cross road from Micres del Camino to Sama, a distance from three to four Spanish lengues, and approaching within a short distance of the latter place, pure coal may be seen cropping out to the surface in more than 100 localities, merely requiring good and economical roads to make it available. The coal is of a highly bitaminous quality, and could be obtained at a cheap rate of labour, the peasantry of the Asturias being of industrious and sober habits, and free from those faults which are generally attributed to their more southern brethren. Situated as these seams are in the sides of the mountain, they can be worked by adits, and in a country where timber is plentiful and cheap, the construction of shutes down to the valley can be but a small item. In the neigh RAILEOADS IN THE ASTURIAS .- The immense mineral wealth which in well



We have, during the week, inspected, at 148, Regent-street, a stock o articles in glass, silvered by a new process, patented by Hale Thoms Esq., consulting surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, which, for brilliancy of colour, and property of reflecting the various coloured rays of light, are unequalled by any invention in this inventive age, of a similar description, which we have seen. It is now above two years since we noticed in th Mining Journal Mr. Drayton's process for silvering mirrors, ornamental vases, and other glass, by the deposition of a film of silver from a solution of nitrate of silver in ammonia and oil of cassia by oil of cloves, which, at the time, we spoke very highly of, as effecting a brilliancy then unattained by any other means. Time, however, proved that, from a deposit of a portion of acid with the carbon of the clove, the glass became, in a few months, disfigured, and entirely spoiled, by numerous black spots and patches all over the silver film, and its use has, therefore, been entirely desisted from. Mr. Thomson effects his process by depositing a precipitate of pure silver from an alkaline solution of the nitrate by prepared sacharine matter, and the result is, on totally colourless glass, a perfectly unstained silvery surface, which, under every circumstance, has the most exact resemblance to the pure metal itself in a highly polished state; while to coloured glass it imparts a warmth of tint and a richness of glow, never before attained in glass manufacture. vases, and other glass, by the deposition of a film of silver from a solution before attained in glass manufacture.

coloured glass it imparts a warmth of tint and a richness of glow, never before attained in glass manufacture.

This beautiful process is most admirably adapted to every description of mirror and looking glass, to every kind of useful and ornamental article in this material—as candelabra, vases, finger-plates, table slabs, drinking cups, ornamental globes, knife handles, deak seals, punch bowls, &c.; and Mr. Thomson has lately introduced a minute mirror, silvered by this process, to Avery's beautiful little pocket apparatus for inspecting the hidden cavities of the human frame, and which, with this improvement, is now manufactured by Weiss, of the Strand. There are yet innumerable uses to which this invention will be eventually most successfully applied—among which we may mention reflectors for rallway signals and steam-boat lights, for lighthouses, and for every purpose where a highly reflective surface, which can never corrode or tarnish, and may be always kept brilliant by simply wiping, is preferred. The accompanying diagram may give some idea of a glass jug, formed of transparent glass, coated with another colour, and the ornamental parts polished off, leaving them transparent, and then silvered inside. The whole of the articles—such as vases, inkstands, bowls, drinking glasses, jugs, and such like—manufactured by the patentee, are formed double, or similar to one glass inside another. The annular space between is filled with the silver solution through an orifice at the bottom; and, when sufficiently coated, is emptied, and the opening hermetically sealed—thus effectually securing them against damage from atmospheric injury; and the brilliancy is preserved as long as the article remains unbroken. Mr. Thompson has a patent for this peculiar make of articles in glass. Globes, candelabra, and other cylindrical work, do not, of course, require it. We cannot do greater justice to this beautiful application of the precions metal to the embellishment of that impersonation of perfection—the manufacture of glass—t

embellishment of that impersonation of perfection—the manufacture of glass—than by quoting the following translation of an article which lately appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung:—

One department of manufacture in which it was thought Germany would excell Britain was eraismental glass in colours, generally called Bohemian glass. But the English have resently attained a spontaneous perfection in a branch unknown to us, and altogether inimitable, we fear, however, well known hereafter—viz., alivering glass. This is not only as applicable as Bohemian to every purpose of ornament or utility, but to endiess others, many of gast importance, especially reflectors for astronomical instruments, railway carriages, light-houses, and the like, for which it is peculiarly salted, from its capacity to throw back rays, and because no cleaning or polishing is ever required, more than a window pane or common tumbler. The silvering is indestructible in composition, and is coated over with glass, the vividness of whose colours, be they what they may, or however varied, are thus infinitely heightened, and the most delicate carvings upon them are so brought out as to recall the old Byzantine mosales in their multiplicity of tins, and Instruments, and the surfaces, first or curved, the smallest follet bottle or largest vase, with pure aliver, far more brilliant than the amalgam applied to ordinary looking-glasses. This can never be tarnished or impaired, the smallest follet bottle or largest vase, with pure aliver, far more brilliant than the amalgam applied to ordinary looking-glasses. This can never be tarnished or impaired, the smallest follet bottle or largest vase, with pure salvering its of the deposit imparts a combined sparkle and warmth quite beyond the Bohemian, which is comparatively merely pretty and tinsely; and there is this important fact, that British glass is far superior to any other glass elsewhere produced. Hence, taking quality of material, the English is on a par with Bohemian in price, and the beautiful and uniq

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount for the month of October of the present year, so far as at present advertised, is 431,893/.—11,1072. of which is for a foreign company—against 1,686,749 for the corresponding month of 1849; 1,693,653/in 1848, and 3,762,3422. in 1847. The total amount for the ten months of the present year is 10,073,889/. against 18,340,964/. for the first ten months of 1849; 28,678,955/, for the corresponding period of 1848, and 83,843,013 in 1847.

28,578,955/, for the corresponding period of 1848, and 33,843,013 in 1847.

SCURYY, LEPROSY, SCPOPULA, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN CAN BE CERED BY HOLLOWAY'S CHYPMENT AND PLLLS.—The heaviness, weariness, dejection of spirits, and other oppressions usually attendant on those who suffer from diseases of the skin are speedily removed by the use of Holloway's Colument and Pills. The efficacy of these medicises, in improving the bad habit of body, and in curing complaints of this disease, particularly and the properties of the pills, and the peculiar resists the stometh has on the skin, render them suspects to every other remedy.—Sold by all vendors of medicine, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

#### ON ALLOYS OF COPPER AND TIN, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY BEHAVE WHEN HEATED.\*

ats undertaken by M. Karsten, alloys were formed by elting together 100 parts of tin, and 50, 100, and 200 parts of copper respectively. These alloys remained perfectly homogeneous, not only is the fluid state, but also after cooling, either slowly or very quickly;—the three compounds were brittle and white. Their perfect homogeneity left three compounds were brittle and white. Their perfect homogeneity left no doubt of their being chemical compounds of copper and tin, and, consequently, compounds having definite proportions, even after cooling. These compounds did not undergo any change on being afterwards submitted to heat. On increasing the per centage of copper, so as to combine 100 parts of tin with 400 of copper, the alloy obtained presented, on being allowed to cool very slowly in the crucible, a reticulated sieve-like appearance, and a close grain—it had a dirty white colour, and was somewhat brittle. When this alloy was poured quickly into a cold iron ingot-mould, it retained its properties; no change, therefore, appeared to take place, either by slow or rapid cooling. But when it is raised to a red heat, and run into moulds, the retention of the properties which it possessed before the application of heat, or, on the other hand, the formation of an alloy, of a yellowish-white colour, ductile and of granular texture, will depend upon the mode of cooling adopted. This latter quality is produced when the hot compound is suddenly cooled by plunging it into water; while the primitive compound is produced by slowly cooling in the air. If, on heating, the temperature be raised a little to high, small silver-white globules will exude from the still solid mass; but these will disappear on continuing the heating until the whole mass becomes liquid. These phenomens, produced by the application of heat, and also the non-homogeneous quality of the alloy, which has been suddenly cooled down from a red heat, evidently show that, at a temperature not sufficiently high to produce fusion, the mixture undergoes another change as to proportions; as it forms a combination of a more fluid nature than a compound containing more tin and less copper; which compound is destroyed by slow cooling—but which still exists on cooling quickly in water, as the alloy solidifies too quickly to allow the primitive general combination of the two metals again to take place. no doubt of their being chemical compounds of copper and tin, and, con

portions, owing to a difference in the degree of temperature and the method of cooling the heated mass, perfectly explain why this alonly-bohwes, as regards ductility under the hammer, at a red heat, exactly in the same manner as after sudden cooling; and also why this slowly-cooled alloy, and that which was not carried to a red heat, are both britile, and will not work under the hammer.

I work under the hammer.

I work the perfectly homogeneous but on applying a lens, the faces of a recent fricture will lost of copper (which proportions are usually employed for gun metal), properties of a totally different nature are presented. By very slowly cooling the alloy in a state of fusion, it appears to the naked eye perfectly homogeneous, but on applying a lens, the faces of a recent fracture will lost the appearance, and a white metallic alloy will be seen to have been detached in the midst of the reticulated facets of another alloy, of a reddish-pellow colour. On being wrought and polished, the surface, however, appears homogeneous, as the temcions persed in small grains throughout the mass, from being apparent. On causing a audon cooling or solidification of the fluid alloy, in the form of small ingots, by pouring it into an iron ingot-mould as thick as possible and in a cold state, a homogeneous as in the fluid state. If the ingot be heated to an intense and continuous red heat, and in that state be plunged into water, tiretains and continuous red heat, and in that state be plunged into water, tiretains and continuous red heat, and in that state be plunged into water, tiretains and continuous red heat, and in that state be plunged into water, tiretains and continuous red heat, and in that state be plunged into water, tiretains and continuous red heat, and in that state be plunged into water, tiretains and the state of th

and consequently increases in diameter more rapidly by use than those of smaller calibre; because the large pieces necessarily take a much longer time in cooling, and the more fluid part of the mass, formed in this slow cooling, contains less tin, and is consequently softer than the alloy, which is as fluid but is more rapidly cooled. These phenomena also lead to the following result—via: that not only are the combinations of the alloys determined, in many cases, by differences of temperature, but also the compounds already formed may undergo a change, by merely raising the temperature, without its being requisite to bring the compounds to a fluid state, and without any disengagement of gaseous matter.—Technologiste.

#### Original Correspondence.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM EXPANSION GEAR.





Sir.—In your paper of 20th Sept., I see a notice of a plan for working steam expansively, which has been submitted by its inventor, Mr. Atherton, to the Admiralty, and with their sanction patented. I am not in any way connected with engineering, but the subject has, nevertheless, been one of some interest to me; and when reading, some 12 months ago, a work by Dr. Abana, on the High-Pressure Steam-Engine, which possesses considerable merit in many respects, I was forcibly struck with the defective nature of the valve adopted by him for expansive working. In his arrangement there is, as in Mr. Atherton's, a separate chamber, in which the expansion slide works. The ordinary D-valve, which works in the chamber next the cylinder, has a pin projecting at the back, which drives the expansion slide by means of a projection on the latter. It occurred to me that it would be far preferable to work the two slides by two separate eccentrics, adopting for the D-valve the form in use in the best locomotives, where the breadth of the lap, or edge of the valve, is double that of the steam parts. The position of the second eccentric on the engine-shaft would, of course, have to be varied to suit the amount of expansion required. A variation of this arrangement also occurred to me—viz.: that of extending the D-valve to a greater length, and leaving two ports in it for the steam to find its way through to the steam ports of the cylinder, and letting the expansion slide work on the back face of the D-valve. The particular proportions in the length of the ports suited to effect this, are so easily found, that it is not worth while to trouble you with more than the general suggestion as to the form of valve. The D-valve would then be in the following form:—

And the expansion slide might be simply a plate of the proper length. This latter arrangement has one advantage over the former one, patented by Mr. Atherton—viz. that less steam is wasted. On the other hand, it was the disadvantage, which in a large engine would be very consider

#### VENTILATION-MINE INSPECTION, &c.

VENTILATION—MINE INSPECTION, &c.

Sir.,—As "J. J. A." seems to be writing his ideas clear, and acquiring a gradual insight into the meaning of my letters, I will not interfere with so wholesome a process. When he has at last definitely expressed them, we shall then cease to run any risk by agreeing with him. There will no longer be any danger of our "palming off" his words as being the representation of his opinions—certainly the most original idea I ever met with in a controversy. I am glad he feels sure upon one point—viz.: that fluids press equally in every direction. By adherence to this principle, he will undoubtedly in time arrive at safe conclusions. With the view of assisting in his laudable propensity for correcting himself, I will inquire, in reference to his last letter, first, whether air at 1000° is not generally estimated to be four times the volume of air at 600°2—and, secondly, whether the funnels of locomotives are usually constructed of an area equal to that of the fire-bars? This may assist him in those exact calculations of surd (or absurd) quantities to which it is certainly very desirable to bring the properties of fluids; and, as a further encouragement, seeing that he relies upon Professor Hann as a coadjutor and authority in his task, I will offer him the following answer of that professor, when asked by the Lords' Committee to decide a point by a similar calculation:

—"We have no precise data respecting æriform fluids, and, therefore, it is impossible to make it a matter of exact calculation.—6372. Do you think that you would be able to give an approximation?—No, I think not. I think there is no possibility of it in the present state of our knowledge of æriform fluids."

J. A. "has mistaken my illustration derived from a sailing ves-

of seriform fluids."

As "J. J. A." has mistaken my illustration derived from a sailing vessel for an argument on that subject, I will further point out the fallacy into which this mistake has led him. If a vessel be at rest in the water, there is no exclusive pressure on the bows. Whether there be 30 inches or 30 yards, or 30 miles of water intervening betwixt them and the land, there is no increase of pressure in that direction tending to form brattices or paradoxes, or other disturbances in the interior. The vessel is not pressed backward by the water that lies forward; but if, on the contrary, the partial vacuum, or rarefaction, within the upcast be at rest, the gravitating atmosphere will at once press into it; he has, therefore, as before omitted, the most essential datum. It is quite true that the resistance of a medium is increased by the velocity with which a body moves through it; and I hope, by agreeing on this point, I shall not deserve the imputation of "palming" any thing off; but the mere density of the medium into which the upcast air is discharged is only one element of the question; the main element is the absolute weight of air constantly gravitating towards the furnace. The motion of the current upwards is the only counteraction to its descent; and this is so much more effectually warded off by increased velocity, that the increased resistance of the receiving off by increased velocity, that the increased resistance of the receiving medium becomes insignificant; and when "J. J. A." has acquired that complete acquaintance with my letters, which he admits is beginning dawn upon him, he will find I have alluded to an action which neutra dawn upon him, he will find I have alluded to an action which neutralises this resistance altogether—that is to say, in proportion as the heated air issues with rapidity in a concentrated form, it rarefies the atmosphere above it to its own level, thereby dismissing the existence of a denser medium. The point is to get the air out of the upcast. The moment it passes the orifice, a new set of energies are brought into play. The atmospheric column which presses dead upon the mouth of the upcast, retarding the motion of the column within, acts the instant the air escapes in the exact opposite direction, and assists the elevation of the hot air, as is always the case when a light substance is immersed in a heavier fluid—an effect of buoyancy which is generally explained by that law which "J. A." so acutely lays down, that fluids press equally in every direction—the pressure beneath and around being greater than the pressure from above. So long as the light air is inclosed in the impermeable walls of a deep pit, it has no such advantage—the only pressure is that from behind strained through the galleries of the mine; but the moment this air escapes to open day, the external column, which before was the enemy, becomes changed to the friend of its ascent.

I am not certain that I should, on this occasion, have disturbed the

clarifying current of "J. J. A.'s" ideas, but I have found, on referring to Prof. Phillips's report, that so far from Mr. Taylor and himself having overlooked certain "alterations underground," which "J. J. A." chooses to assume had assisted the increased discharge at Haswell, I find it stated—"The air channels are something larger than they were—a disadvantage, which is, nevertheless, overcome by the new conditions;" the fact is, therefore, the direct contrary of the assumption. "J. J. A." may, of course, explain the fact in any way he pleases contrary to the evidence, but the only fair inference from his notion is that bricks in Durham are so scarce, that no other upcasts except Huswell have the privilege of being lined with them—a discovery certainly. I did not come to the conclusion, that a small upcast would discharge most air from the case of this colliery; on the contrary, I previously came to the coaclusion upon principle, and adduced the instance as a proof of the correctness of the argument; and a pretty strong proof it is, which will require more lucid and consistent reasoning to invalidate it than "J. J. A." has yet advanced. I inferred that "J. J. A." was an inspectionist, from his adopting their desultory and vituperative style. Any one wearing the uniform of an enemy, and fighting in their ranks, is generally considered as one of them. I sincerely think this style is a "miserable" mode of conducting a philosophical discussion, and the more as "J. J. A." really takes some pains; but, of course, he is free to adopt any means he thinks best calculated to attain his object of "upsetting me"—a catastrophe which, if I am in the wrong, cannot happen too soon, because my sole purpose is to acquire correct views upon a question of such importance.

I am glad the editor of the Gateshead Observer exonerates himself from being the autilor of the misrepresentation which I exposed. All that I can now do is to refer your correspondent, "E. D." to yourself for information on his "amusing blunder," as having the

#### FOURDRINIER'S PATENT SAFETY APPARATUS.

FOURDRINIER'S PATENT SAFETY APPARATUS.

SIR.—As you have from time to time in your valuable Journal given publicity to the several experiments made last year with my "Safety Apparatus," I hope I may calculate upon your kindness to insert the following letter, which I am sure will be read with satisfaction by yourself and your numerous readers interested in mining operations. Although there are between 30 and 40 pits daily at work using my invention, I believe this to be the first instance where a rope has broken in work; and it is, I assure you, a source of self-congratulation that the unfuvourable circumstances under which the apparatus was brought into action should have proved so satisfactory and efficient.—E. N. FOURDRINER: Sunderland, Oct. 3.

\*\*Remond Colliers, Exceptioner 25.\*\*

satisfactory and efficient.—E. N. FOURDRINIER: Sunderland, Oct. 3.

Dram Sir.—It is with great pleasure I bear testimony to the efficacy of your invaluable. "Pasent Safety Apparatus," having had it tested at the colliery a week ago, by the breaking of the rope, which was occasioned by the tub not being properly secured in the cage, angetting hadd of the shaft when ascending, about 5 fms. from the bottom. The cage angetting hadd of the shaft when ascending, about 5 fms. from the bottom. The cage any firmly affixed to the guide by means of your apparatus, on one side of the cage only, the other being out of the guide, I am quite estisfed that the cage would have been precipitated to the bottom of the pit, as it was quite loose in other respects; for, immediately the crub rope was attached to the cage chains, and the springs pressed down, the cage took its own weight and was lowered to the bottom of the pit. The rope broke about 20 feet from the cage, and the weight that was suspended in the shaft would be about 17 cwts. You may make what use of this communication you feem proper.

E. M. Fourdrinier, Esq., Sunderland. (Signed) James Cacupack.

#### FOURDRINIER'S SAFETY APPARATUS-MINING IN SPAIN.

SIR.-I remember to have seen several favourable notices in your Jour nal of "Fourdrinier's Safety Apparatus for Mines," in case of the rope or chain breaking while drawing the stuff, or while the men are being lowered

Sir.,—I remember to have seen several favourable notices in your Journal of "Fourdrinier's Safety Apparatus for Mines," in case of the rope or chain breaking while drawing the stuff, or while the men are being lowered into or raised up the shaft, but I have not happened to see any description of its principle or mode of action, or any statement of the expense of its application. The object of this letter is to ascertain, as doubtless I shall be able, through the medium of some of your numerous and valuable correspondents, not only the above particulars, but also whether it is applicable to mines under my direction in this country, though I fear such will not be the case. In these mines the usual mode, both of extraction and of raising and lowering the men is by the rope, which is made of esparto—a peculiar thin wiry sort of grass, which grows abundantly on the Mediterranean coast. These ropes are about 1½ inch in diameter, and (for our purposes) sufficiently strong, though, of course, they soon wear out. The shafts are of small size, generally 5½ feet long by 4 feet wide, and rarely exceeding 7 feet by 5. Their mest usual depth is 100 yards, but in some cases 130 to 140 yards. From circumstances which I need not enter into the power employed is very primitive—a "takle" or windlass, worked commonly by four men, but of a somewhat novel and very ingenious construction. For this reason the shafts are generally limited to 100 yards in depth, and greater depths are usually attained by sinking a "segundo tiro," or a second underground shaft, the mouth of which is placed a few yards distant from the bottom of the first.

I think, from the data now given, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the information sought, should any of your correspondents notice this, and take the trouble to afford me a reply, as will probably be the case.

As one of the earliest, and, at one time, a very frequent contributor to the columns of the Mining Journal, I cannot let pass this opportunity of congratulation good to the high positio

matter of congratulation.

The occasional notices which appear in your columns of mining in Spain, I regret to say, besides being meagre, are often very incorrect; sometimes, indeed, disfigured by blunders, though they pass unperceived, except by those who, like myself, are resident here. I do not, of course, refer to the notices of the operations of the few English mining companies, which are written in the usual clear and business-like style, but to those obtained from

notices of the operations of the few English mining companies, which are written in the usual clear and business-like style, but to those obtained from other sources. The interesting communication of my esteemed friend, "P. B. V.," which appeared in your Journal in June, is an honourable exception, but even this is inaccurate on mining matters. Its information as regards the smelting-works and ores of the Mediterranean coast is, however, very good, and the best that has appeared in any English journal. I have sometimes thought of furnishing you with descriptions of the various mines and mineral districts in the south of Spain with which I have been connected, or become acquainted during my numerous journeys in this country. These, at any rate, would be clear and authentic notices of the subject referred to, but my own avocations with difficulty permit the leisure, and I do not know whether mining in Spain possesses any great interest at home at present, though hereafter it is likely to do so.

We have here a fine mining country, naturally, perhaps, equal to England even in coal and iron, and we are making some progress, though deplorably backward, and our efforts impeded by many difficulties. Foremost among these is the want of capital, and the small (madequately small) scale upon which most of our mining companies are formed. Then we have the general want of knowledge and experience in the many peculiarities and anomalies which Spain presents, and which are stamped almost as strongly upon the geological features of the country as they are upon the moral and political character of its population. Finally, there

is the abominable system of charlatanism, fraud, and humbug in which mining during the brief period of its regeneration (some 20 or 25 years) has become desply involved, and which, while pernicious to the natives, has been ruinous to inexperienced foreigners. However, this system has now pretty well worn itself out; and though everything in Spain is doomed to progress slowly, I believe the time for better things is now arriving, and that Spain must, ere long, take a more appropriate rank as a mining country.—An Ruglish Miner: Murcia, Sept. 15.

[We are much indebted to our correspondent, whose past labours and services rendered to the mining interest, through the medium of the Mining Journal, have been and are duly appreciated—not only by those to whom that gentleman is personally known, but others, who, as subscribers to the publication, have been made acquainted with much useful and important matter. We trust that "An English Miner" will find leisure, although actively engaged in his mining pursuits abroad, to render that information through our columns, which, while it tends to correct errors unintentionally introduced, will give to us some of those unerring "facts and figures," which he so well known how to convey, and which we, in common with himself, understand how to appreciate. We have no doubt that Mr. Fourdrinier himself will reply to our correspondent, affording all the information that he requires, and which will also prove of general interest.]

#### THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

We have no doubt that Mr. Fourdrinier himself will reply to our correspondent, affording all the information that he requires, and which will also prove of general interest.]

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

Sir.—I can scarcely allow the letter of Mr. Silas Bowkley, in your last Journal to pass unnoticed, emanating, as it does, from one of our mining staff, and containing that which I feel convinced every other mine sgent in South Staffordshire would flatly contradict, however great the "friendship" which Mr. Bowkley boasts of. In reminding the "Lover of Truth" into to misuse his name, I would say, "go ye and do likewise," for in one part of his letter he states that a buty who keeps a beer and tourny shop cannot raise coal cheaper than one who keeps neither. I am quite convinced that a man keeping both places would raise coals at, as "Lover of Truth" states, 6d. per fou under price. How comes it that may butties care but little about a bad reckoning, so that dame host has had a good week's pull at the beer machine? I have heard a brother professional of Mr. Bowkley's declare many times that he would prefer the receipts from a good butties' public-house than from the best pit that was ever sunk in Staffordshire, and I feel convinced that there is a good deal of truth in this remark. Not a week ago a butty observed to me, "my charter used to be 3s. 2d. on coal, 2s. 2d. on lumps, and 1s. 3d. on slack, now I've got it altered to 1s. 11d. all round,—but I can't do at it. If I had a public-house over here I could do then, and well." So much, then, for vending poison to the poor half-starved colliers, who, taking the district throughout, have not for the last three months been carning, on an average, 7s. per week, after deducting sick and club, three-fourths of whom have large families. A butty compelling every man to pay for one, and generally two, quarts (1s.), as "reckoning drink" on a Saturday night, with, perhaps, a "fatching" in the middle of the week of a quart each again—lads half the quantity of the men. But at a doggre,

THE PROPOSED BALLOON RAILWAY FOR AFRICA.

Sin,—Since the insertion, in your scientific Journal, of my letter to the merchants of Liverpool, on the subject of the balloon railway crossing the Desert of Zahara to the interior of Africa, I have had stated to me many conflicting opinions upon the subject. All who have examined the models are satisfied of the rail, with a favourable wind, effecting its duties—that of conducting the balloon to its destination; but as all novel inventions have had, and ever will have, objections, real or imaginary, started against their doing the object proposed to be effected, till that object is absolutely accomplished, particularly if it is to overcome difficulties hitherto held insurmountable, there has, of course, been many objections made to my plan of crossing the great Desert. The first point to be considered is, if there is any other plan that would answer better, could the present railways be laid down there, or could an atmospheric railway be adopted? The most formidable objection which has been started against my plan is the nature of the country we have to travel over, being an immense tract of sand, which, though it affords a good foundation to lay the rails upon, during high winds fill the air with pulverised bodies, beating and lodging against every opposing body, and which have, by the accumulation of ages, covered over buildings and forests, and proved the great obstruction to carrying out the project of having a canal to cross the Isthmus of Sucz, on account of its liability to being filled up again by the drifting sand. Objections should be well considered, not treating them with contempt, or allowing them to have undue influence, thereby subverting the project altogether, without, by experience, giving it a fair chance of success. It is these sorts of impediments that have been the downfall of so many projects, and have so long delayed the advance of others. In the present instance, the objection started, that the sand would impede the works, I do not look upon as THE PROPOSED BALLOON RAILWAY FOR AFRICA. assertion should be more minutely investigated. In high winds, the sand, being dry and light, fills the air, and may form mounds, covering over hollows and projections; but are those large mounds, that travellers speak of, moved at once, or are they the accumulation of ages? We know that caravans still continue to travel over those sands, and that know that caravans still continue to travel over those sands, and that when a tornado is approaching, which is not of very frequent occurrence, that men, camels and all, lay down, to admit of the drining sand passing over them. These tornados cannot be of a very formidable nature, or the timid class of men who travel that way with valuable merchandise would not repeat their periodical journeys. If a rock, tree, or wall impede the course of the drifting sand, I can imagine it will accumulate to an enormous height; but I do not think that in a high wind it would rest upon a rail, or wall; but, supposing the worst, and that a bank of sand, 6 ft. high, had been thrown across the rail, what amount of evil would ensue? The saddle, or holder, of the balloon comes directly against this mass. While travelling, we may say, at the rate of 25 miles an hour, what would be the consequence? A sudden stoppage might be injurious, as endangering the balloon, and letting out the gas; but even in that case, not being more than 30 or 40 yards from the ground, it would descend gently, not exposing the passengers to danger; and as the holder descend gently, not exposing the passengers to danger; and as the holder is armed with a sharp prow, it would cut through the sand, bringing the balloon quietly to anchor, or make its way through; but should it stick

fast, then the men on the saddle, and those in the car, would have to work, and, with their shovels, clear this light sand away. In all this there would be considerable inconvenience, but this objection, should not be fatal to the plan, the results expected being of too mighty a consideration to be so easily frustrated.

A serious objection has likewise been started, that the holder being a drag, holding the balloon, would be an impediment, as the pressure of the ropes upon the balloon would drive out the gas. This objection can, in a great measure, be done away with by means of sails applied to the holder—that would propel it sufficiently to lighten the pressure. The expense for gas, and the construction of the balloons, is likewise a serious, though I should think not a fatal, objection. The latter, as Sir George Cayley says in his treatise, may be constructed for general use of less expensive materials than silk; but as for the gas, the society having their own works and gasometers, and having a great many balloons to fill, would not prove so expensive a process as that of filling one isolated balloon; besides, with a number of gold mines in view, these expenses will not prove an overwhelming consideration.—J. Browner: Great Portland-street, Sept. 30.

#### RAILWAY SIGNALS.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Sir,—Your last paper contains the report of "a successful issue" of a "new signal," for enabling passengers and guards on a train to communicate with the engine driver, by means of a wire passed over a series of pullies fixed to the roofs of carriages, and connecting the handle of the steam-engine whistle with the guard's seat, at the end of the train. The inventor is said to be Mr. Copling, deputy-chairman of the Caledonian Railway. The simplicity of the invention is said to add to the merit of the inventor, who has thus entitled himself to the thanks of the travelling public. Now, Sir, by referring to your Journal of January 8, 1848, you will find this very suggestion detailed by me, immediately after the circumstance of both driver and stoker being incapably drunk on the Liverpool and Birmingham line. My plan was to withdraw the steam, instead of blowing the whistle, but the mode of communication was the self-same. The particulars were communicated to Mr. Locke, the engineer of the Caledonian Railway, from whom I received the following reply:—

DEAR Sir,—I am favoured with your letter of the 5th linest, communicating your views

Dean Sig.—I am favoured with your lotter of the 5th list, communicating your views on the means of connecting the steam valve in locomotive engines with the guard of the rain. Your apparatus might accomplish the object, but.I must doubt the propriety of twing the guard such a power over the engine; at all events, I would not adopt the apparatus, because I think it would promote evils greater than those it is designed to cure. Excuse the frank expression of my opinion, and am, &c.—Josera Locar: London, dan.6.

It may be matter of opinion whether the application to the steam-value or the steam-value is the safest to stand by. I trust, however, that you will do me the justice to insert this communication, and then the public will be enabled to judge to whom the merit, if any, is due.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 1.

MATTHIAS DUNN.

## ON PYROGEN.

Sir,—In Mr. Coxworthy's letter, on the above subject, in the Journal of the 28th Sept., he says that "Mr. Lake has added incontrovertible eviof the 28th Sept., he says that "Mr. Lake has added incontrovertible evidence to the materiality of the electric fluid." By the expression added, he would seem to imply that some other person made that discovery; but such is not the case, I being the first, and, as far as I am aware, the only person that ever produced experimental proof of the existence of pyrogen. Objections are raised to the use of this name, which does not, as your correspondent supposes, mean "pure fire," but a begetter of fire. The word "electricity" is objectionable, as not presenting a proper analogy with other chemical names; "electrine" might have been used, but as the fluid has no more connection with amber, from the Greek word for which it is derived, than any other similar substance, I submitted and used "pyrogen."

has no more connection with amber, from the Greek word for which it is derived, than any other similar substance, I submitted and used "pyrogen," on account of its intimate connection with fire; and it has been adopted by others without objections. Your correspondent was anticipated by me, in his proposition, that the atmosphere of a body is in an opposite electrical condition to that of the body itself, which he first published in 1847. For the following will be found in a paper I contributed to the Polytechnic Review, May 1844, page 263:—

The particles of electric fluid repel and force each other from the interior of any body on which they are collected to the surface; hence it is that the conductor of an electric machine, when charged, has fluid only on the outside. It does not even penetrate to the inside of a cylinder of wire gause; therefore, when a sphere is charged, the fluid remains only on the exterior, whilst the interior is in a negative state. Hence the electric fluid must be forced from the interior the interior globe, which cannot be saturated with it, as some have supposed, and there must be a point or centre in the earth where all electric effects are neutralised; for being equidistant from every particle, each acts with equal force upon it. It must, therefore, be the point of the greatest negation, or absence of fluid.

And showing the continual and gradual increase of pyrogen from the

And showing the continual and gradual increase of pyrogen from the central parts of the earth, to the higher regions of the atmosphere, in the same periodical for January, 1845, page 9, I observed—

same periodical for January, 1845, page 9, I observed—

When my theory of "the diffusion of the electric fluid" first appeared, I was ignors of Mr. Sturgeon's experiments. Mr. Sturgeon found by his experiments, "that ever vertical column of a dry cloudless atmosphere, whatever may be its dimensions, is constantly electro-polar in one and the same direction, having its positive pole upwards He adds in a note—"I have made more than 500 experiments with kites for explorit the electricity of the atmosphere, and in every case where clouds do not interfere, I have found the upper strata positively electrical with reference to those that are below."

Ordnance-office, Portsmouth, October 1.

JOHN J. LAKE.

#### MINERAL WONDER.

SIR,-In your Journal of the 7th ult., under the head of the Dairhiew Sir,—In your Journal of the 7th ult., under the head of the Dairhiew Copper and Lead Mines, mention is made of a specimen of copper ore taken from the Nant-y-Car Mines, which has produced on assay from 33½ to 37½ per cent. of copper; this is called a mineral wonder, and in the same week was advertised in the Times under that denomination. Although probably the gentleman possessing that stone of ore might have considered it such, I believe that he is singular in his opinion. Previous to the Alten Mining Association having commenced smelting, they have sent from their Mine of Kaipas several tons of ore averaging more than that per centage, and I believe there is scarcely the poorest mine in Cornwall but could produce single stones of that per centage. If this is intended as a rise to puff the mine, I must say that it is a very shallow one, and calculated to do the adventure more harm than otherwise. In the British Museum specimens are to be seen of native copper several pounds weight, together with rose copper (bunt hupfer erz), grey copper, 48 per cent.; while the blue carbonates average from 69 to 74 per cent., and the greens from 70 to 75 per cent. In the hall of the offices of the Australian Mining Company may be seen a stone about half-a-ton weight, which averages more than the boasted wonder of St. Mary Axe. In the collection of Sir Coleman Rashleigh, at Menabilly, in Cornwall, there are upwards of 1000 varieties of copper ores alone produced in the county, and some of these may be really reckoned as mineral wonders. The Cabinet of Minerals in Christiania, that at Fahlen, the Harts, and Freyberg, in Saxony, all of which I have seen, contain some specimens which are extremely rare, and amply repay the visit of the mineralogist. If, however, stones of copper, averaging from 33½ to 37½ per cent., are to be considered as mineral wonders, I shall be happy to point out, within a stone's throw of his own domicile, the localities where the proprietor of the mineral wonder can see like specimens in hundred-weights.— Copper and Lead Mines, mention is made of a specimen of copper ore

Ships, Roads, Railways, Canals.—There are employed in the yearly transit of Great Britain, with the world and with her own shores, 83,672 sailing-vessels, and 1110 steam-vessels, employing 236,000 seamen. Calculating transit of Great Britain, with the world and with her own shores, 33,672 sailing-vessels, and 1110 steam-vessels, employing 236,000 seamen. Calculating the value of each ship and cargo, as the value has been estimated before Parliament, at 50001, we have an aggregate value—sailing-vessels, steamers, and their cargoes included, of 178,910,0001. Further, supposing that the yearly wages of the seamen, including officers, was 201 per head, the amount paid in wages would be 4,720,000. The railways now in operation in the United Kingdom extend 6000 miles, the cost of their construction (paid and to be paid) having been estimated at upwards of \$50,000,000. Last year they supplied the means of rapid travel to above 63,000,000 of passengers, who traversed above a billion of miles. Their receipts for the year approached 114 millions of money, and nearly three quarters of a million of persons are dependent upon them for subsistence. The turnpike and other roads of Great Britain alone (independently of Ireland) present a surface of 120,000 miles in length, for the various purposes of interchange, commerce and recreation. They are maintained by the yearly expenditure of a million and a half. For similar purposes the navigable canals and rivers of Great Britain and Ireland furnish an extent of 4850 miles, formed at a cost of probably 35,000,000. Adding all these together, we have of turnpike roads, railways, and canals, no less than 130,000 and odd miles formed, at an aggregate cost of upwards of 386,000,000. If we add to this the 54,250,000 capital expended in the mercantile marine, we have the gross total of more than 440,000,000.000 of money sunk in the transit of the country of the year by sea, road, rail, river, and canal, were summed up, it would reach to a distance greater than to the remotest planet yet discovered. CRAIG-Y-MWYN LEAD MINES, LLANRHIADR, WINTSOMERYSHIEL.—The proprietors of these mines having intersected two veins of ore, of great value, are destrous of WORKING them by means of a PUBLIC COMPANY. The lease is for 31 years, from the Earl Powis, at a regulty of 1-10th, and comprises about ONE THOUSAND ACRES of MINERAL LAND, on which threa Lead-bearing reins are now worked. The north vein, containing solid ore, 2 feet wide, realing upon a bed of loose ore, about 12 inches wide, proved for 16 fathoms, intersected by three levels, at the depths of 19-1, 150, and 164 yards, all cut into the ore, and will shortly be fairther intersected at a level driven of 3 yards lower.

Parallel with this vein, at the distance of 10 yards, a vein is now being worked, 9 fee wide, and beginning to show ore of great promise.

The south vein has been cut rate by a lavel 240 yards—extracting solid blocks of ore, from 3 to 4 cuts, and will shortly be intersected at a further depth of 30 yards.

These works require no machinery whatever for getting.

The ore is of great purity, selling at £12 per ton. The mine will be divided into 1600 shares—900 of which are taken up, leaving 700 for disposal, on which £3 per share is to be paid on receipt of scrip. The lead on bank, about 50 tons, will be available for a first dividend to shares to be made to Bell Williams. Esq., land agent, 16, Castle-street, furerpool; or to hir, James Lane, mine agent, 80, 0th Broad-street, London, where plans, resports, and sections of the works can be seen; copies of the reports may also be obtained at the office of the Mining Journal, 36. Freet-street, London.—Sept. 3, 1850.

\*\*\*X\*\*THE A L. OAK TIN AND COPPER MINE.

## WHEAL OAK TIN AND COPPER MINE

WENDRUN, CURNWALL.

Held under leases for 21 years, nearly 20 of which are unexpired, at 1-18th dues.

Divided in 1080 shares, conducted on the Cost-book System, under the superintende of a Finance Committee.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. BROUGHAM, Falmonth, Chairman.

Mr. PARRY, Hayle.

Mr. JOHN JENKIN, Wendron.

Mr. H. SHEPHERD, Mullio

Mr. JOHN TRETHOWAN, Little Falmouth, Purser.
Messrs. TWEEDY & Co., Bankers, Falmouth.

Messes. TWEEDY & Co., Bankers, Falmouth. Purser.

Messes. TWEEDY & Co., Bankers, Falmouth.

In effering shares in this mine to the public, the proprietors beg it may be distinctly understood it is not for the purpose of jobbing, but in order to work the mine effectually, which has hitherto been impracticable, from the fact of several of the old adventurers being unable to pay their proportion of cost; it has consequently fallen heavily on those who can do so, and who are fully prepared to continue their present interest. From these circumstances, very little has been done for the last 12 months, and several persons in the neighbourhood bave been anxiously expecting the sett would be abandoned, when they had prepared to secure it for themselves. In this, however, they will find themselves disappointed—an arrangement having been made with the defaulters; and the purser is now in a position to offer to the mining world ONE-HALF of the MINE, at 25s, per 1069 share—ALL CALLS and LIABILITIES PAID. In fact, to form a new Company, in which 500 shares are held by the present proprietors.

The engine-shaft is sunk on the lode 42 fathoms from surface, and from the different levels at this point more than £500 worth of tin have been returned. The bottom, or 34 fathom level, has been driven 40 fathoms coat, from whence about £20 worth of copper are have been sold; the lode in this end is now from 2 to 3 feet wide, with most favourable indications, being composed of mundle, spar, and yellow ore; in short, on approaching the granife (which cannot be more than 10 fathoms), the lode is regularly improving, and it cannot be considered too sanguine to expect, from presentspearances, a good and lasting lode at the junction of kills and granife. This lode underlies north about 2 feet in a fathom; and in a cross-cut, driven about 64 fethoms north, at this level, a branch of rich copper has been intersected, with a small dip towards the great lode, from which, when cut, will enable us to communicate with the engine-shaft, at about 27

as its course, communicate with the engine-shall, and thus thiwater the information resent workings.

Between the north and south boundaries eight lodes are known to exist, some of which have been highly productive, particularly those of Wheal Trumpet, Wheal Ann, Wheal Whidden, Trevenen, and Trenethick Wood Mines. The whole of the lodes in the two after mines run through Wheal Oak, and were worked with immense profits to our externe eastern boundaries, leaving a rich lode of copper in the ends, which the advenurers could not follow, in consequence of the proprietor of the freshold of Trenethick State (the whole of which is now granted to Wheal Oak) refusing to grant under any treamstances.

There are other points to which attention will be directed at the first meeting of the se company, too numerous for the limits of the present prospectus, either of which will be company to notice. Wheal Oak has been opened to the present depth and levels by aid of a water-wheal.

be found worthy of notice.

Wheal Oak has been opened to the present depth and levels by aid of a water-wheel,
18 feet in diameter, and 3 feet o inches in breast, which power is deemed sufficient to
sink at least 40 fathoms deeper.

The total outlay has been nearly £4500; still, in order that the mine may be fully,
effectually, and properly worked, it has been determined to offer the interest already
maned at a merely nominal value. Immediately the allotment of shares shall have been
made, a General Meeting of the adventurers will be convened, of which due notice will
be given.

ven.

Ty applications for shares may be addressed to the purser, Mr. Trethowan, Little
outh, Flushing, near Falmouth, Cornwall; or to Mr. Williams, accountant and
broker, Green Bank-terrace, Falmouth

#### AGENTS' REPORTS.

Several mine agents have inspected Wheal Oak (whose reports are too lengthy for the limits of a prospectus, but they will readily be submitted to any parties who may desire to purchase), and strongly recommended it, particularly Captain Eastice, of Stray Park Mine, a perfect stranger to the present proprietors, who was employed by a gentleman, who has taken, on his recommendation, 100 shares.

Capt. Eustice concludes his report in the following terms:—" With about £100 to im-rove your machinery, and driving a cross-cut from Wheal Jane adit, you will be able to ink 40 fathoms deeper than the present bottom of the mine. I deem it the most invit-ag and promising mining property I have ever had the privilege of inspecting, and with onfidence can I recommend it to any company of adventurers, as well worthy of their ortice."

otics."

Other agents remark—" With a small outlay to make a more extensive development the mine, we have no doubt of its proving a great, prosperous, and lasting concern; ad looking at the geological situation of the different strata, together with its locality, ster cannot be found, being surrounded by rich mines, all of which have proved great all productive; and, as we have before said, nothing is wanted in Wheal Oak but a title more outlay in exploration, to make it as great and lasting a mine as any in the highbourhood."

#### few Patents.

### SPECIFICATION ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

T. WALKER, Wednesbury, ironmaster: For improvements in the manufacture of sheets of plates of iron for certain purposes. The patentee describes—lst, an arrangement of apparatus for rolling iron in opposite directions, and then, by means of circular saws, as arranged as to traverse backwards and forwards, enting the ends of plates so formed, and

arranged as to traverse backwards and forwards, enting the ends of plates so formed, and while hot; the plates being held firmly fixed during the entiting on a fixed bed-plate. Claims.—1. I do not claim as my invention the exclusive use of the arrangement for rolling iron in opposite directions, and for cutting bridge or boiler plates, except when the same are employed for the purposes of my invention, which I declare to consist in the manufacture of sheets or plates of iron, such as bridge and boiler plates, by causing the metal to be passed in opposite directions through the rolls, and then to be cut by circular saws at the edges when hot as It leaves the rolls. A second improvement included in this patent consists in the manufacture of plates of varying width, such as links for suspension bridges, &c. Hitherto plates of this sort have been formed by welding on pieces where required; an operation wherein the texture of the iron is injured, in consequence of the repeated leating and hammering. Now, to obviate this disadvantage, Mr. Walker proposes to form a fagot of greater thickness in those parts where additional width is required, and will, on being rolled, assume the requisite shape, and can then be finished at the edges in the ordinary way.—2. The manufacture of plates or sheets of iron of varying widths by fagoting and forging, and by rolling the metal at one heat.

#### LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

on, of London, eagineer, for improvements in machinery for sawing, boring wood.

J. Hamilton, of London, eagineer, for improvements in machinery for sawing, boring and shaping wood.

J. Burch, of Craig Works, Chester, printer, for/improvements in printing terry and pile carpets, weolen, silk, and other materials.

J. Cressley, of Halifax, carpet manufacturer; G. Collier, of the same place, mechanic; and J. Hudson, of Littleborough, psinter, for improvements in printing yarns for, and in weaving carpets and other fabrics.

G. T. Tissereau, of Paris, France, for certain improvements in hydraulic clocks.

J. P. R. Amberger, of Paris, France, civil engineer, for certain improvements in the application of magnetic power for moving and stopping carriages, for giving adherence to wheels upon rails, and also for transmitting motion.

W. T. Mabley, of Manchester, patent agent, for certain improvements in the manufacture of son of St. Martin's-lane, Middlesex, and W. Smith, of Margaret-street, in the said cannity, engineer, for improvements in producing and applying heat, and in engines

said county, engineer, for improvements in producing and applying leat, and in engine to be worked by steam or orther elastic fluid which engines are also applicable as pumps. 2. Bernard, of Buchanan-street, Glasgow, arlist, for improvements in pneumatic aprings umps, and stuffing-boxes. Harratt, of Royal Exchange-buildings, London, merchant, for improvements

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

and Reynolds, Birmingham, improved fastening for stays, and articles of dress is and Sons, Astwood, Redditch, needle-case.—Mechanics' Magazins.

Gas Companies and their Prices.—A Parliamentary return has just been printed, by which it appears that the British Gas Company charged 6s. per 1000 cubic feet since 1846 to 1849, their coals costing them in the first year 17s. 3d., in the second year 16s, and in the third year 15s. 3d. per too. The Chartered Company varied from 7s. to 5s. per 1000 cubic feet during the same period, their coals costing them from 15s. 4d. to 18s. 6s. per too. The City of London charged the same price, the maximum cost of their coals being 17s. 4d. The remainder of the London companies exhibit much the same averages, with the exception of the London and the Western—the former varying from 8s. to 6s. per 1000 cubic feet, their coals costing them from 15s. 3d. to 16s. 1d. per ton, and the latter being fixed at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet.

RAIG-Y-MWYN LEAD MINES, LLANRHIADR, | TMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF SILVER LEAD MINES, | IMPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED LATER THE PROPERTY IS IN THE PROPERTY IS I

MPORTANT DISCOVERY OF SILVER LEAD MINES, near BRISTOL.—The attention of persons interested in MINING PROPERTY is particularly directed to these valuable SILVER-LEAD MINES, recently discovered, and proved at considerable expense. It is proposed to FORM a COMPANY to WORK these MINES, to be called the ITCHINGTON HILL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, which, by Act of Failament, exemple shareholders from any liability beyand the amount subscribed on their shares.

The sett, or grant, comprises about 30 acres, and is held direct from the Lord of the Manor, at 1-20th dues, or 5 per cent, on the produce, for a period of 21 years, from June, 1850. The situation is highly advantageous, being only 10 miles from Bristol, four from the Wickwar Station, on the Birmingham and Bristol Enliway, and within 6 of the River Severa. Several very valuable lodes have been discovered, three of which have been explored to some extent, showing throughout indications of a highly metallibrous quality, which the reports will fully explain, and samples sone at the Company's offices.

From the peculiar situation of the lodes, and the natural character of the district, it is considered that expensive machinary will be unnecessary.

A considerable sum of money has been expended on the only required spreaksives outlay, the lead being actually discovered. Goasan, flaor-spar, sulphure of bearyes, and other indications of there being a largely productive mine, have been found, fully justifying the shareholders in anticipating a return on the capital invested, equal to the most valuable mine now working.

The mine is to be divided into 3072 shares; 2272 of these will be issued to the public, on which £3 per share is to be paid en signing the Cost-book; this sum the proprietors are fully assured will carry on the works effectually.

Various assays have been made, and the ore is found to be exceedingly rich in silver; one by Mr. Clements, of lead and 65 oss. of silver to the ton. The price of lead or to a grand v

and to Mr. Wray, Alveston, near Bristol, with whom the cost-book will de for signature, or the convenience of country shareholders.

WEST PHCENIX MINE, in the parishes of LINKING-HORNE AND ST. CLEER, NEAR LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

Divided into 1024 shares.—Deposit £2 per share.

This invaluable mine adjoins the Pheenix, whose riches as a copper and tin mine have lately proved enormous. The lodes in the West Pheenix sett are parallel, and not far from the south and West Caradon Mines—the shares of the former originally cost £3, and now selling at £95. The rwo great cross-courses of South and West Caradon Mines—the shares of the former originally cost £3, and now selling at £95. The rwo great cross-courses of South and West Caradon pass through the sett. The lode in West Pheenix sett is large, varies from 10 to 20 feet wide, strong and well defined, is the same lode as the Phoenix, and carries precisely the same indications. It is also assertained that a rich course of one now exists in the 13 fathom level, 14 inches wiste, and worth from £90 to £100 per fathom. The small sum of £1150 has been paid for the sett, which will be reimbursed.

The accompanying reports, from Evan Hopkins, Esq., 13, Austinfriars, London, and Capt. Samuel Seccombe, agent of the Phoenix Mine, demonstrate satisfactorily that the West Phoenix Mine is no speculation, but only requires capital to develope the riches which are positively known to be in this sett. The ground being easy, the work will be rapidly accomplished. Five hundred and fifty shares are only now issued to the public—the remainder of the 1024 are reserved to the owners of the mine, agreeably to the conditions of the Cost-book. The calls will not exceed £1 per share every two months, and it is estimated that long before £7 or £5 per share is expended the mine will be in rich and profitable working. A 30-inch cylinder steam-engine has already been purchased. The mine will be long before £7 or £8 per share is expended the mine will be in rich and profitable working. A 30-inch cylin

OFFICES -14, HIGH-STREET. EXETER. BANKERS—Messrs. Sanders and Co., Exeter; the Devon and Cornwall Banking Co., Exeter and Liskeard.

Bankers—Mesers. Sanders and Co., Exeter; the Devon and Cornwall Banking Co.,
Exeter and Liskers.

Report of Evan Hopkins, Eng.

This sett is altrate at the south-west foot of the Cheesewring, in the Caradon mining district. The lodes passing through this property are the continuation of the Phoenix lodes westward; but as they leave the pale brown grantife creck of the east flank, and enter into the schoriaccous grantie of the Withybrook, they become more productive of in than copper. The grantic is here traversed by many soft channels of ground, and also harge veins of schori rock, which are more or less impregnated with fin. The lodes in this sett are intersected by the West Caradon cross-courses, and groof considerable magnitude, judging from the ancient superficial workings. Large quantities of rock, containing in, may be extracted from this sett at a moderate depth, and probably a large amount of the black and grey copper cre, also, probably to a considerable depth on the east side of the main cross-course. This mine should be worked in very wide excavations, as I think the lode will be found in Januarcous branches; and a more conomical mode of the dressing should be introduced, than the ordinary method employed in the county of Cornwall—by these means it may be rendered a very valuable property.

13, Austinfriars, London, June 28, 1850.

EVAN HOPKINS.

Report of Capl. Samuel Secombe, of the Phanix Mine.

In compliance with your request, I beg to furnish you with the following report of the West Phanix, or Withybrook, Mine, which is situate to the west of, and adjoins the Phanix Mine—the strata of both mines is granite. The West Phanix, or Withybrook, Mine sett, contains several known lodes; the greater part of them has been worked on than the others, and which is a continuation of the principal lode in the Phonix sett, and is precisely the same lode as the one proving so rich and productive for copper ore in that mine. It is a large strong lode, varying in size from 10 to upwards of 20 feet wide, and very regular in its dip or underlay, which is south. This lode has been laid open, and very estensively worked mar your eastern boundary, to the depth of 40 fathons, and in these workings yielded large returns of tin, which was found chiefly in the capels of the lode. The gossan part of the lode in these workings in large, and contains small portions of copper ore, and presenting good indications that the lode will, when laid open to a reasonable depth, be found to contain large deposits of copper ores of rich quality. I have been informed that the despects workings on this lode in your set are only 14 fins. below the surface, and at that shallow depth the lode was found to contain large quantities of rich tin, but could not be followed, having no machinery to keep the workings drained. These old workings are now full of water and stuff, and cannot be examined until cleared up; but, judging from what can be seen of this lode in the Phoenix sett, and their contiguity to each other, I am fully persuaded that if the West Phoenix, or Withybrook, Mine be effectually laid open, it will prove to be a lasting and profitable mine, and one that will not require a very large amount of capital, If judiciously laid out. Liskeard, August 31, 1850. Report of Capt. Sa

#### Report of John Chapman, Working Miner.

Report of John Chapman, Working Miner.

I am a miner, and have been so all my days. I am now 80 years of age, and have always lived near the West Phonix Mine. When I was young there was no steam-engines; and what is more, there is no water to drive a wheel near the West Phonix Mine. The old men worked the mine down to the 13 fathom level by a horse engine, changing the horses every half-hour, by day and by night. At last the water came too strong for them, and they were obliged to abandon the mine. It was often tried after this, but they never could fork the water. All the miners in the parish are aware that there is a solid course of thin in the bottom of the mine, 14 inches wide, each side of the great cross-course, and I should say, according to the price of thin in these days, is worth from £00 to £100 per fathom. You have also large deposits of copper ore, and very rich in your sett, but in olden times copper was not looked after. It is the Phomix lode you have in your sett, and my opinion is, you will have as good a mine for rich copper as the Phoenix lode carries tin on the backs of the copper.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

Linkinghorne, Sept. 10, 1830.

Linkinghorne, Sept. 10, 1850.

WHEAL MAY MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, or adventurers, in the Wheal May Sliver-Lead and Copper Mining Company, held at the Rose and Crown Tavern, 66, Old Broad-street, London, on Friday, the 37th day of September, 1850, Mr. WILLIAM SNELL in the chair,
The notice convening the meeting laving been read, it was Resolved,—That all rules and resolutions entered into and passed at any previous meeting, or meetings, of the shareholders at any time heretofore held, or supposed to be held, and entered in a book, or books, denominated, or supposed to be held, and entered in a book or books, denominated, or supposed to be called, domoninated or insinnated, as the Cost-book, or minute-book, of the said mine, be rescinded, and to be considered null and rold, and of no effect from this day.

That certificates having been issued and signed by the late secretaries, Mr. C. S. Richardson and Mr. Henry Peet, certifying that the bearer thereof be entitled to 1-5000 part or share in the said mine.

hare in the said mile.

Resolved,—That all certificates of shares issued and signed as shore-mentioned be can elseled, and deemed by all shareholders to be null and void, and that the holder there or the future shall not be considered as entitled to any benefit or advantage arising there rom, but such holder or holders thereof shall be entitled to, and considered to all intent and purposes as a shareholder, or shareholders, on contecting with and adopting the re olutions this day entered into, and signing the "Qost-book," this day bearing date

not opened.

Resolved.—That in case any holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, as aforeaid, should refuse or neglect to comply with these resolutions, or any part or parcel
thereof, within two months from tals day, he, she, or they, shall be desired, considered, increof, within two months from this day, he, she, or they, shall be deemed, considered, and taken not to be entitled to any interest, claim, or demand on this Company, or any other persons or persons whomscever, whether connected previously, or otherwise relating to the said mine, or any agent or agents thereof, and that such neglect or refusal shall be deemed and taken as a notice to the secretary, or any other agent of the said mine, that the, she, or they, holding such certificates as aforesaid, do forfelt their claim and demand as such holders aforesaid, alluded to in the second resolution, and that they shall not be entitled to any interest, claim, or demand, in any way or manner whatsovers, on the said Mining Company, or any other person or persons whomscover. Resolved,—That a call of Ss. per share on 1024 shares, which this mine is now divided into, and alluded to in the commencement of the Cost-book, shall be this day declared to be made, and payable within one month, to the treasurer or barkers of the company; and in case of any shareholder or shareholders neglecting or refusing to pay the said call within the period abover-named, that his or her share or shares shall become and be absolutely forfeited, and that the secretary have the above resolutions printed and advertised in the Mining Journal, and a copy thereof forwarded to cach shareholder.

Offices, 15, Old Broad-street, City.

HENRY PEET, Secretary.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAYES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machine with the fetcher.

JACKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. AND J. GALLOWAY, PATENT RIVET WORKS.

MANCHESTER.

.\* Theattention of parties who employ

Mifting Backs, respectfully requested to the ority of those annexed, over hitherto in use.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Eleventh HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queon-arrent, London, on Friday, the 27th September, 1850, and by adjournment in the same place on the following day, at eleven o'clock, Capt. the Hon. EDWARD PLUNKETT (Chairman of the Company) in the chair, The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the common seal of the Com-ny was statched to the Begister of Shareholders in presence of the meeting.

HALET'S PATERS

y was attached to the Register of Stareholders in presence of the meeting.

'was resolved,—

That the declaration of forfeiture of the undermentioned shares, of which due notice because the property of the same—viz.:

Nos. 20,809 to 20,818 inclusive.

38,868 to 38,705 ...

41,394 to 41,263 inclusive.

38,686 to 38,705 ...

41,394 to 41,396 ...

42,415 to 42,424 ...

15,162 to 15,771 ...

25,232 to 25,264 ...

9,082 m 9,061 ...

9,082 m 9,061 ... Nos. 41,259 to 41,263 inclusive. 41,394 to 41,398 ... 19,146 to 19,159 ... 7,301 to 7,305 ... 9,082 to 9,061 ... 25,802 to 25,861 ...

2. That the report of the directors, together with the balance-sheet and statement of counts, and relative report by the auditor, laid before the mooting, be received and dopted.

2. That the report of the directors, together with the balance-sheet and statement of accounts, and relative report by the auditor, laid before the mooting, he recoived and adopted.

3. That the directors be empowered to negociate and conclude arrangements with the several parties and companies having claims for guaranteed or preferential dividends or interest upon the Caledonian Railway Company for their modification or reduction, and for these purposes to meet with deputations duly autitorised by these parties, to give the necessary netices, and to propare a "bill of arrangement," to be presented in the ensuing search processed of Parliament.

4. The following directors retired by rotation—viz.: William Johnston, Esq., Thomas McMicking, Esq., Chomas Thornborrow Fawcett, Esq., and James Wheeler, Esq. (previously resigned). The following were elected in their room: —William Johnston, Esq. (re-elected); Thos. McMicking, Esq., Cditto); Walter Paterson, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, vice Fawcett; Thomas Price, Esq., of Rangham-place, London, vice Wheeler.

Thandwrive Birch, Esq., of Wredtham Hall, Therford, Norfolk, be elected a director in the room of James Barte, Esq., resigned.

The remaining directors—viz.: Capt. the Hon. Edward Plunkett, John Copling, jun., Esq., Donglas Campbell, Esq., and James Gray, Esq., having placed their seats at the disposal of the sharcholders, it was, on the motion of George Wm. Cram, Esq., resolved—

5. That they be requested to rotain their seats.

6. That John P. Mackillop, Esq., as eccountant, of London, be elected an auditor of the company, vice Douglas Campbell, Esq., now one of the directors.

The motions relaive to Sunday trains, by Messra. McMicking and Mcklem, were negatived by a large majority the chair, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to hins and the rest of the directors for their exertions in behalf of the company, as also to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

Lector London, September 28, 1850.

# EGAL AND COMMERCIAL FIRE AND LIFE, ASSURANCE SOCIETIES. OFFICES, No. 13, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

OFFICES, No. 73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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ACTUARY AND SCRETARY—† Thomas W. Farnell, Esq.

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[Oddor 5, 1850.